biweeklybudget Documentation

Release 1.0.0

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Contents

Responsive Flask/SQLAlchemy personal finance app, specifically for biweekly budgeting.

For full documentation, see http://biweeklybudget.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

For screenshots, see http://biweeklybudget.readthedocs.io/en/latest/screenshots.html

For development activity, see https://waffle.io/jantman/biweeklybudget

CHAPTER 1

Overview

biweeklybudget is a responsive (mobile-friendly) Flask/SQLAlchemy personal finance application, specifically targeted at budgeting on a biweekly basis. This is a personal project of mine, and really only intended for my personal use. If you find it helpful, great! But this is provided as-is; I'll happily accept pull requests if they don't mess things up for me, but I don't intend on working any feature requests or bug reports at this time. Sorry.

The main motivation for writing this is that I get paid every other Friday, and have for almost all of my professional life. I also essentially live paycheck-to-paycheck; what savings I have is earmarked for specific purposes, so I budget in periods identical to my pay periods. No existing financial software that I know of handles this, and many of them have thousands of Google results of people asking for it; almost everything existing budgets on calendar months. I spent many years using Google Sheets and a handful of scripts to template out budgets and reconcile transactions, but I decided it's time to just bite the bullet and write something that isn't a pain.

Intended Audience: This is decidedly not an end-user application. You should be familiar with Python/Flask/MySQL. If you're going to use the automatic transaction download functionality, you should be familiar with Hashicorp Vault and how to run a reasonably secure installation of it. I personally don't recommend running this on anything other than your own computer that you physically control, given the sensitivity of the information. I also don't recommend making the application available to anything other than localhost, but if you do, you need to be aware of the security implications. This application is **not** designed to be accessible in any way to anyone other than authorized users (i.e. if you just serve it over the web, someone *will* get your account numbers, or worse).

Note: Any potential users outside of the US should see the documentation section on Currency Formatting and Localization; the short version is that I've done my best to make this configurable, but as far as I know I'm the only person using this software. If anyone else wants to use it and it doesn't work for your currency or locale, let me know and I'll fix it.

1.1 Important Warning

This software should be considered *beta* quality at best. I've been using it for about a year and it seems to be working correctly, but I'm very much a creature of habit; it's entirely possible that there are major bugs I haven't found because I always do the same action in the same way, the same order, the same steps, etc. In short, this application works for *me* and the *exact particular way I use it*, but it hasn't seen enough use from other people to say that it's stable

and correct in the general case. As such, please **DO NOT RELY ON** the mathematical/financial calculations without double-checking them.

1.2 Main Features

- Budgeting on a biweekly (fortnightly; every other week) basis, for those of us who are paid that way.
- Periodic (per-pay-period) or standing budgets.
- Optional automatic downloading of transactions/statements from your financial institutions and reconciling transactions (bank, credit, and investment accounts).
- Scheduled transactions - specific date or recurring (date-of-month, or number of times per pay period).
- Tracking of vehicle fuel fills (fuel log) and graphing of fuel economy.
- Cost tracking for multiple projects, including bills-of-materials for them. Optional synchronization from Amazon Wishlists to projects.
- Calculation of estimated credit card payoff amount and time, with configurable payment methods, payment increases on specific dates, and additional payments on specific dates.
- Ability to split a Transaction across multiple Budgets.

CHAPTER 2

Requirements

Note: Alternatively, biweeklybudget is also distributed as a Docker container. Using the dockerized version will eliminate all of these dependencies aside from MySQL (which you can run in another container) and Vault (if you choose to take advantage of the OFX downloading), which you can also run in another container.

- Python 2.7 or 3.4+ (currently tested with 2.7, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and developed with 3.6)
- Python VirtualEnv and `pip` (recommended installation method; your OS/distribution should have packages for these)
- MySQL, or a compatible database (e.g. MariaDB). biweeklybudget uses SQLAlchemy for database abstraction, but currently specifies some MySQL-specific options, and is only tested with MySQL.
- To use the automated OFX transaction downloading functionality:
  - A running, reachable instance of Hashicorp Vault with your financial institution web credentials stored in it.
  - If your bank does not support OFX remote access ("Direct Connect"), you will need to write a custom screen-scraper class using Selenium and a browser.

CHAPTER 3

Installation

It's recommended that you install into a virtual environment (virtualenv / venv). See the virtualenv usage documentation for information on how to create a venv.

This app is developed against Python 3.6, but should work back to 2.7. It does not support Python3 < 3.4.

```
mkdir biweeklybudget
virtualenv --python=python3.6 .
source bin/activate
pip install biweeklybudget
```

CHAPTER 4

License

biweeklybudget itself is licensed under the GNU Affero General Public License, version 3. This is specifically intended to extend to anyone who uses the software remotely over a network, the same rights as those who download and install it locally. biweeklybudget makes use of various third party software, especially in the UI and frontend, that is distributed under other licenses. Please see `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static` in the source tree for further information.

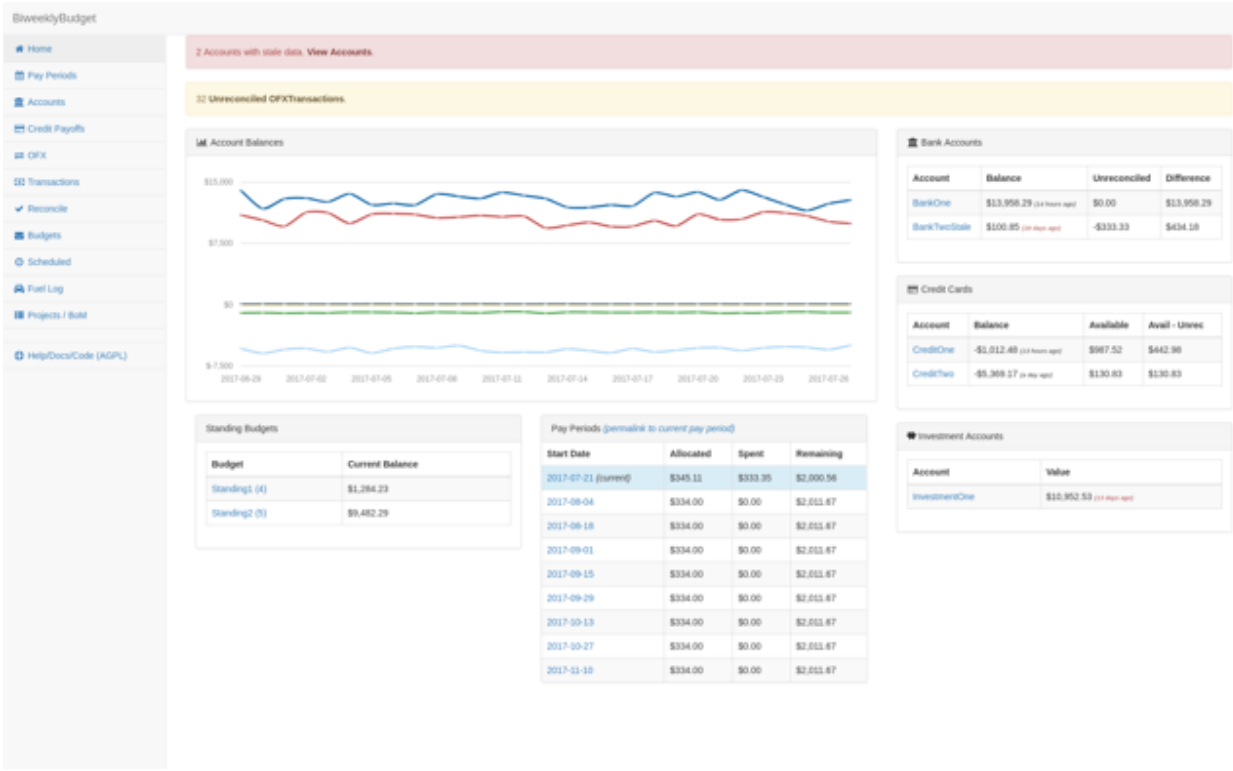
biweeklybudget includes a number of dependencies distributed alongside it, which are licensed and distributed under their respective licenses. See the `biweeklybudget/vendored` directory in the source distribution for further information.

CHAPTER 5

Contents

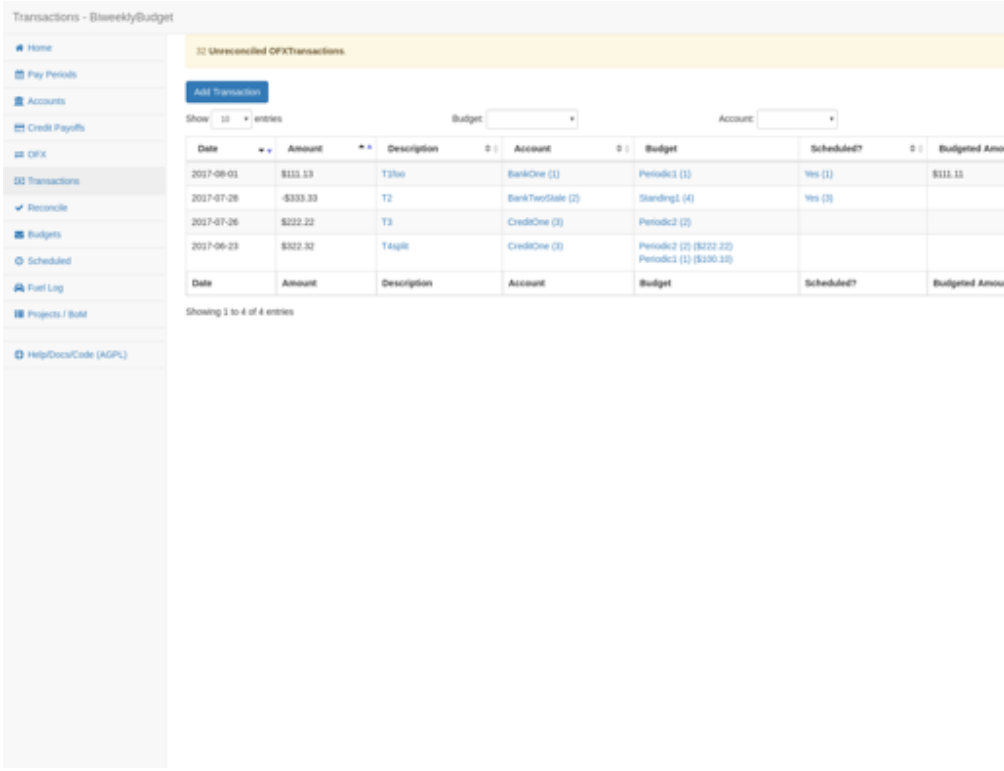
5.1 Screenshots

5.1.1 Index Page



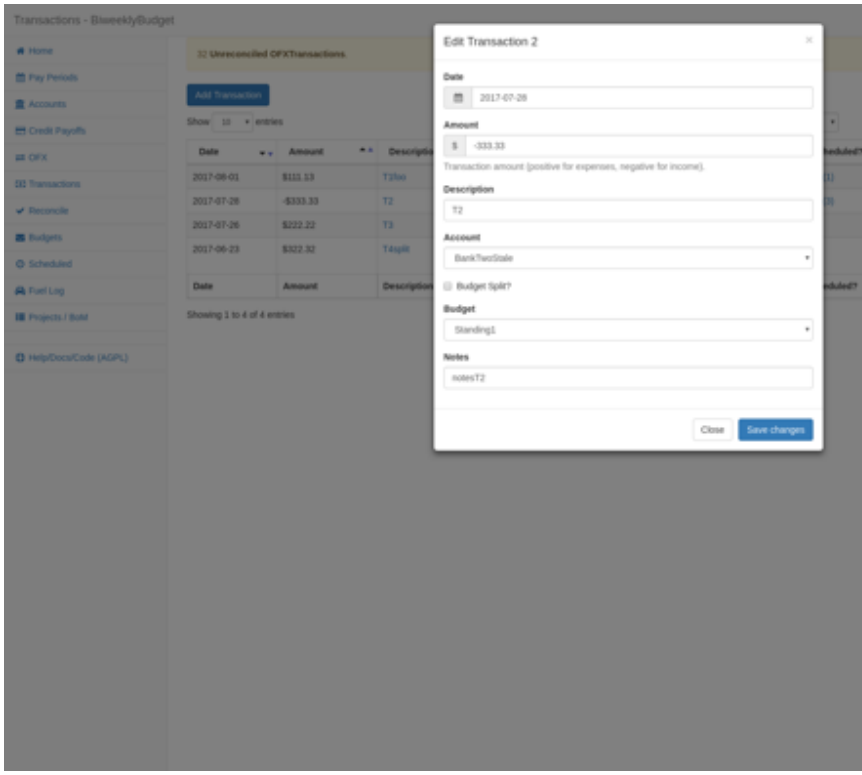
Main landing page.

5.1.2 Transactions View



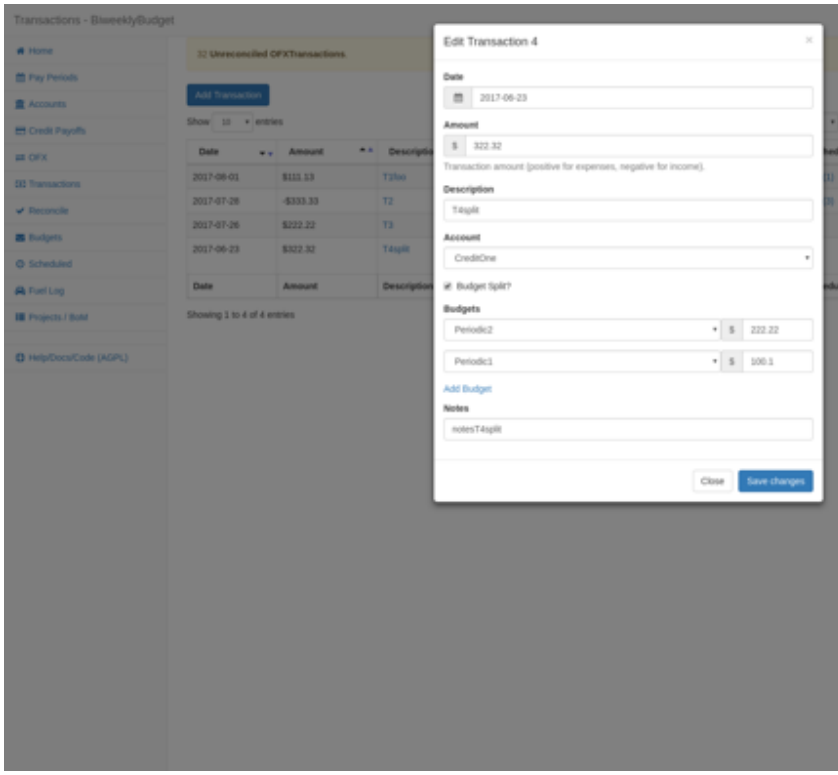
Shows all manually-entered transactions.

5.1.3 Transaction Detail



Transaction detail modal to view and edit a transaction.

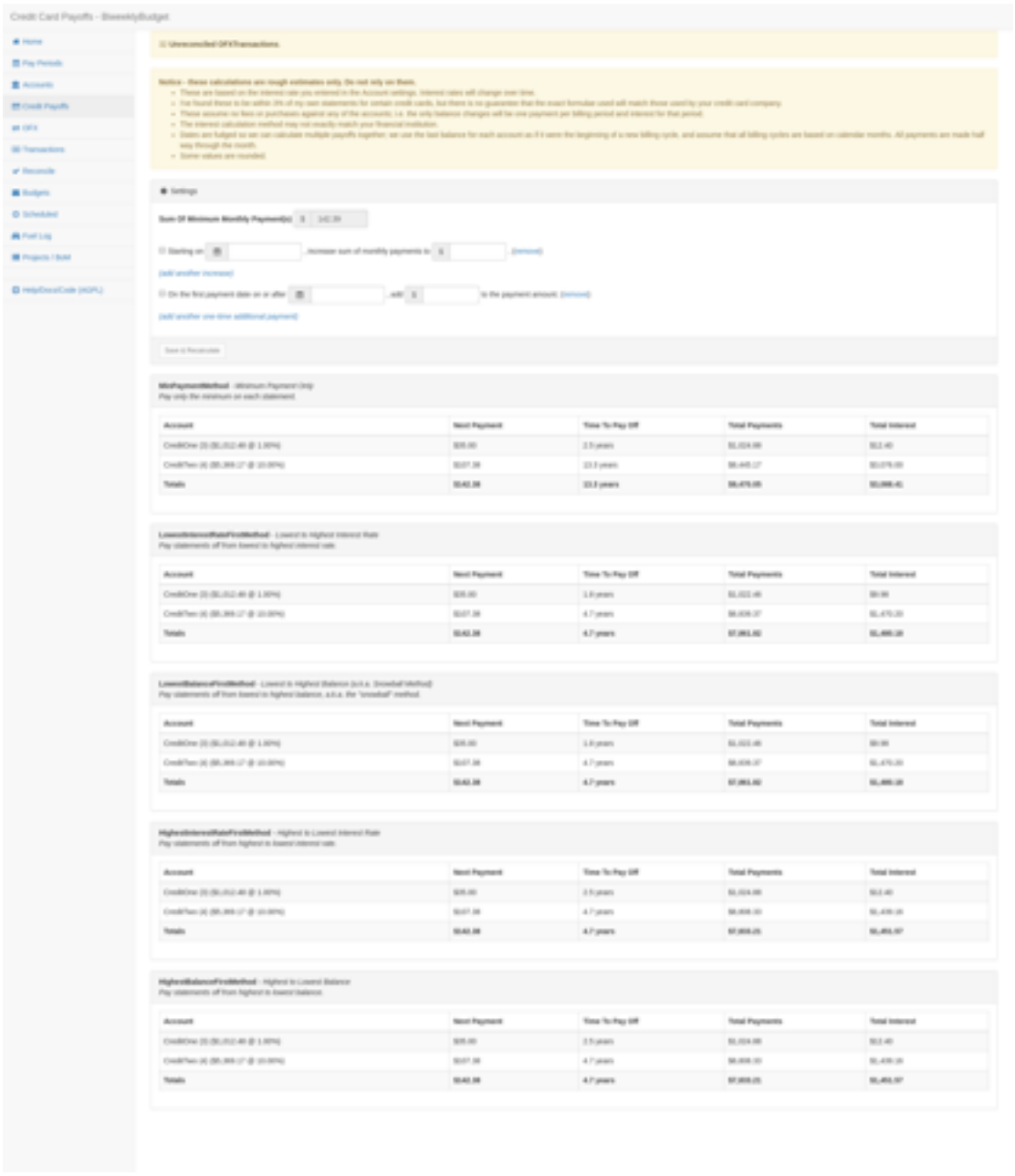
5.1.4 Transactions with Budget Splits



A single Transaction can be split across multiple budgets.

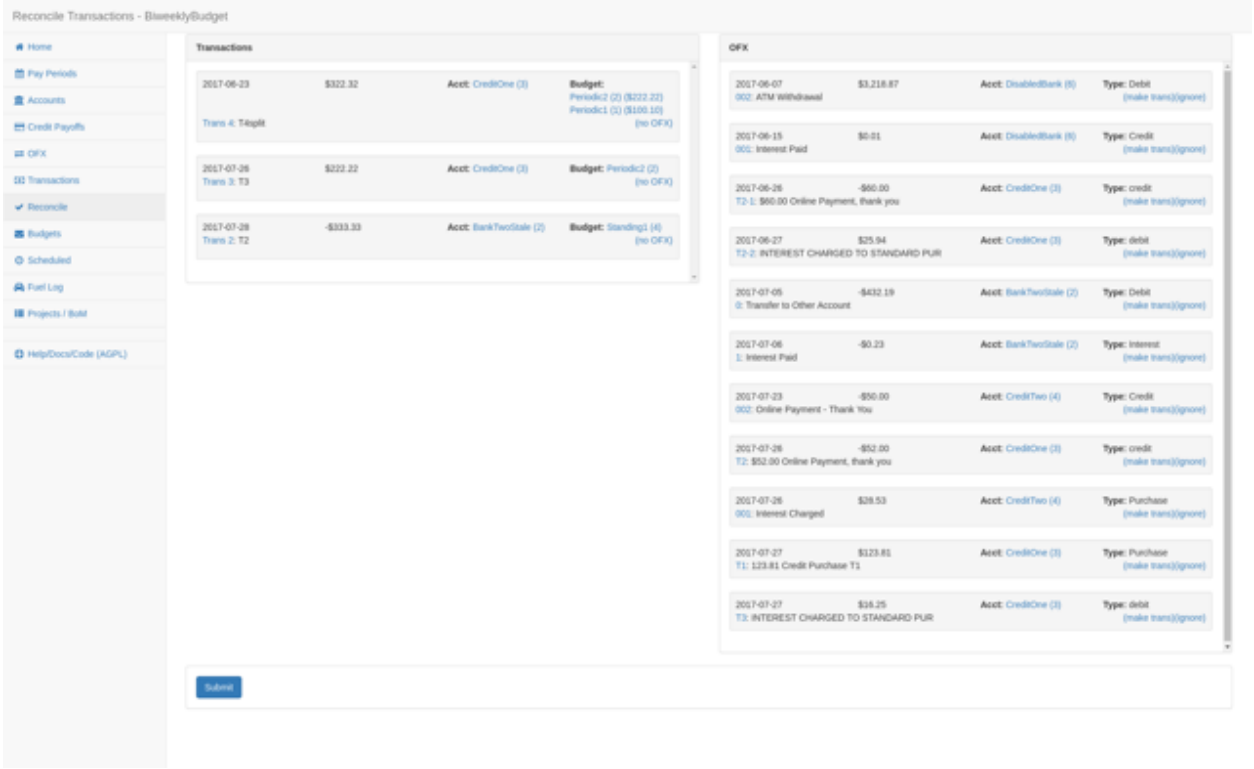
5.1.5 Credit Card Payoff Calculations

Credit card payoff calculations based on a variety of payment methods, with configurable payment increases over time or one-time additional payment amounts.



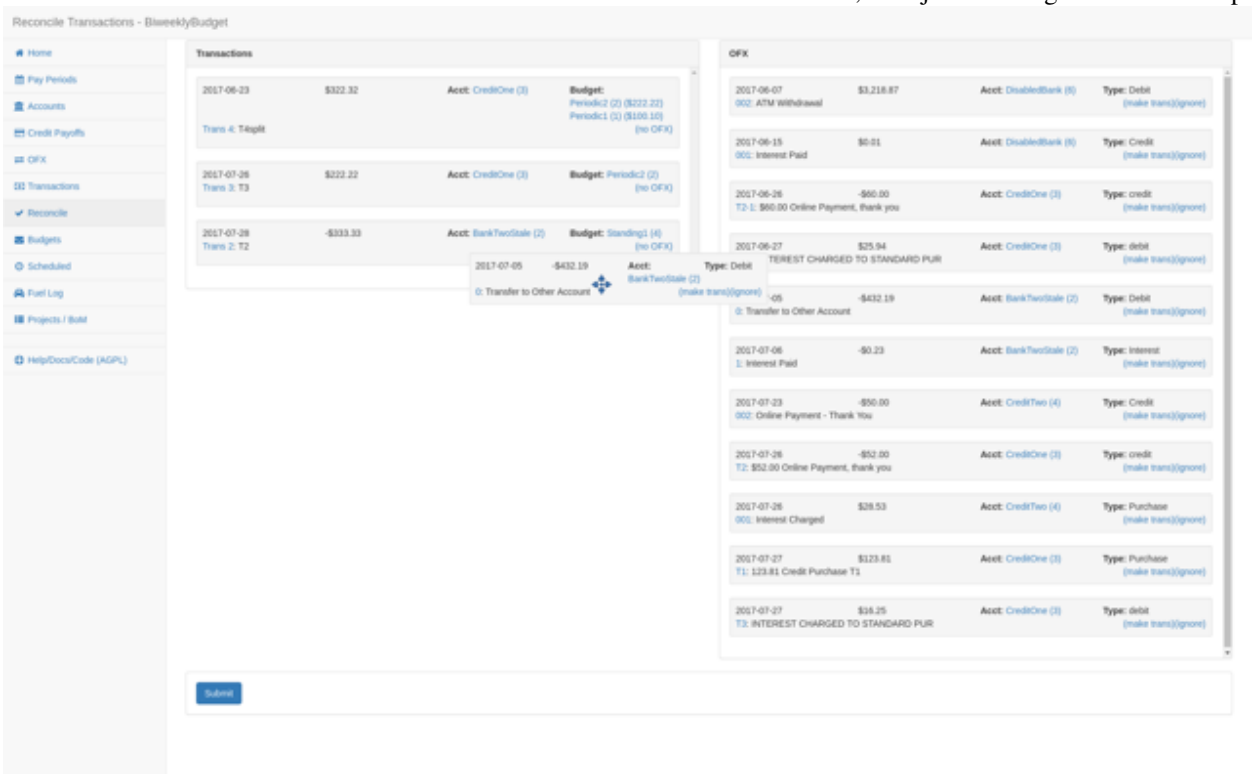
5.1.6 Reconcile Transactions with OFX

OFX Transactions reported by financial institutions can be marked as reconciled with a corresponding Transaction.



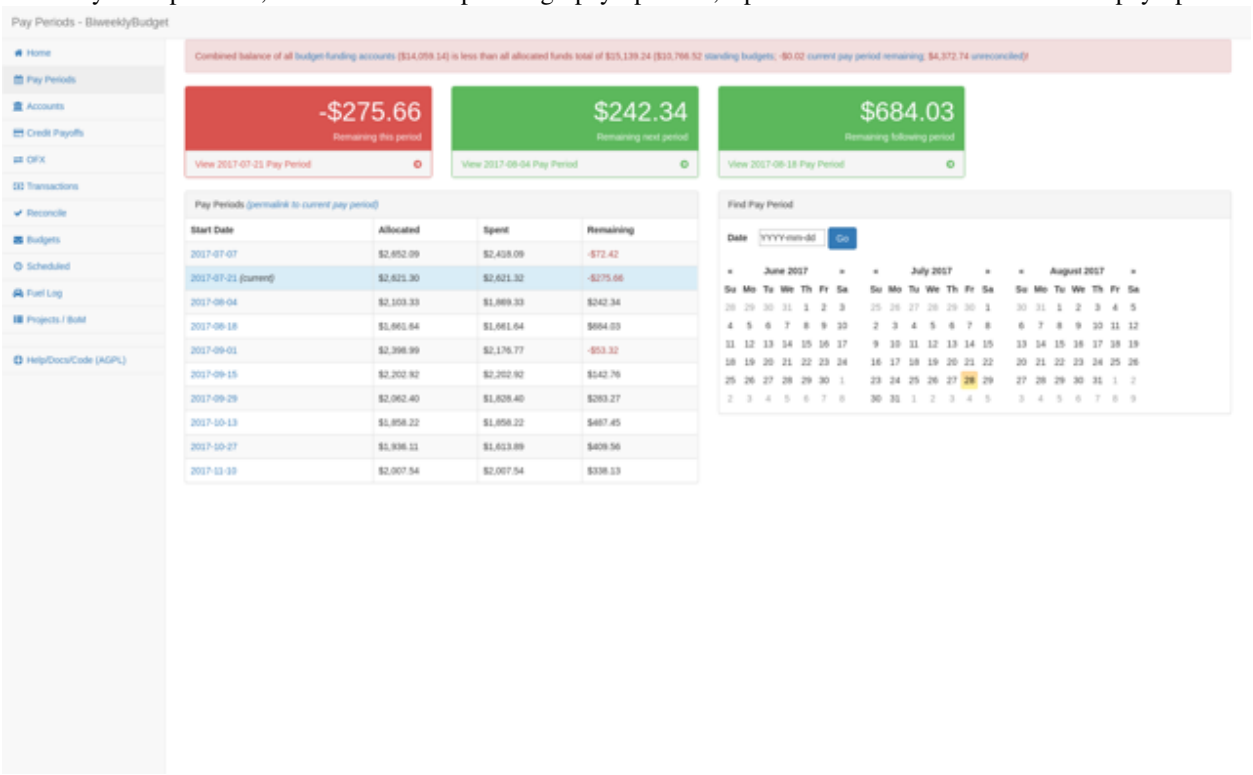
5.1.7 Drag-and-Drop Reconciling

To reconcile an OFX transaction with a Transaction, just drag and drop.



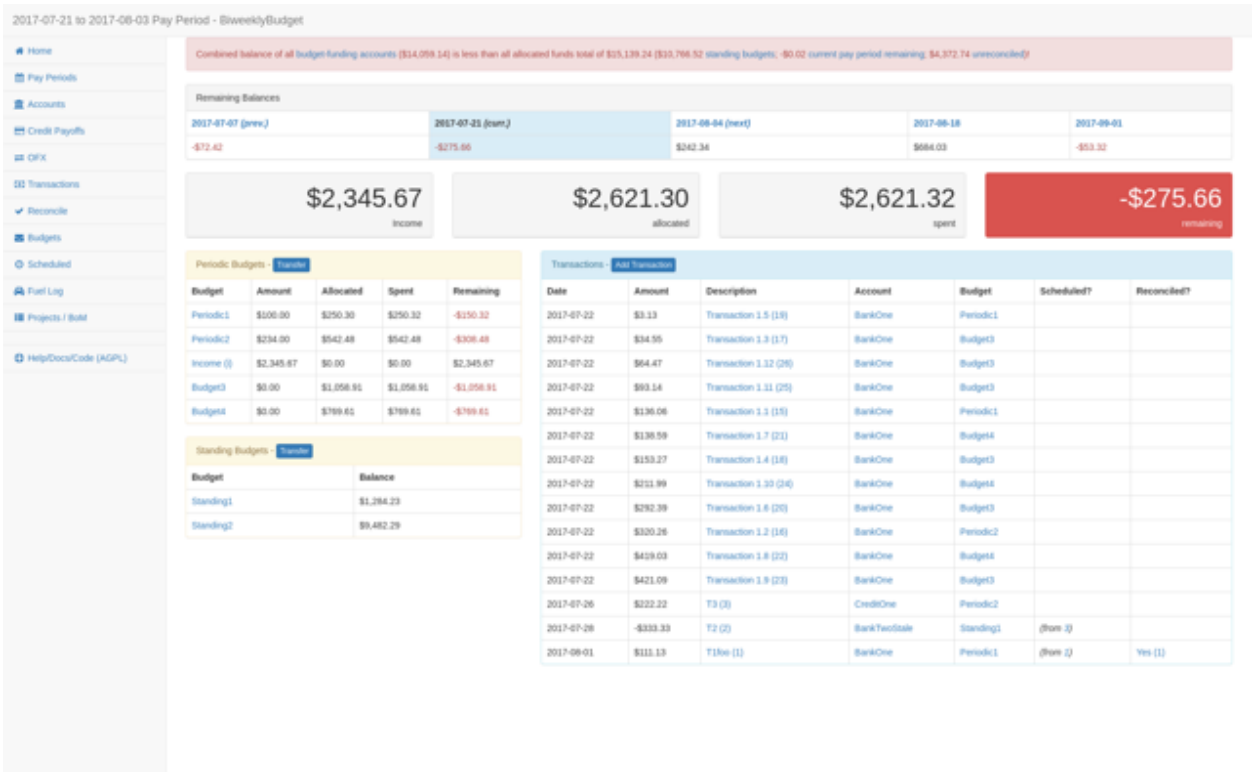
5.1.8 Pay Periods View

Summary of previous, current and upcoming pay periods, plus date selector to find a pay period.



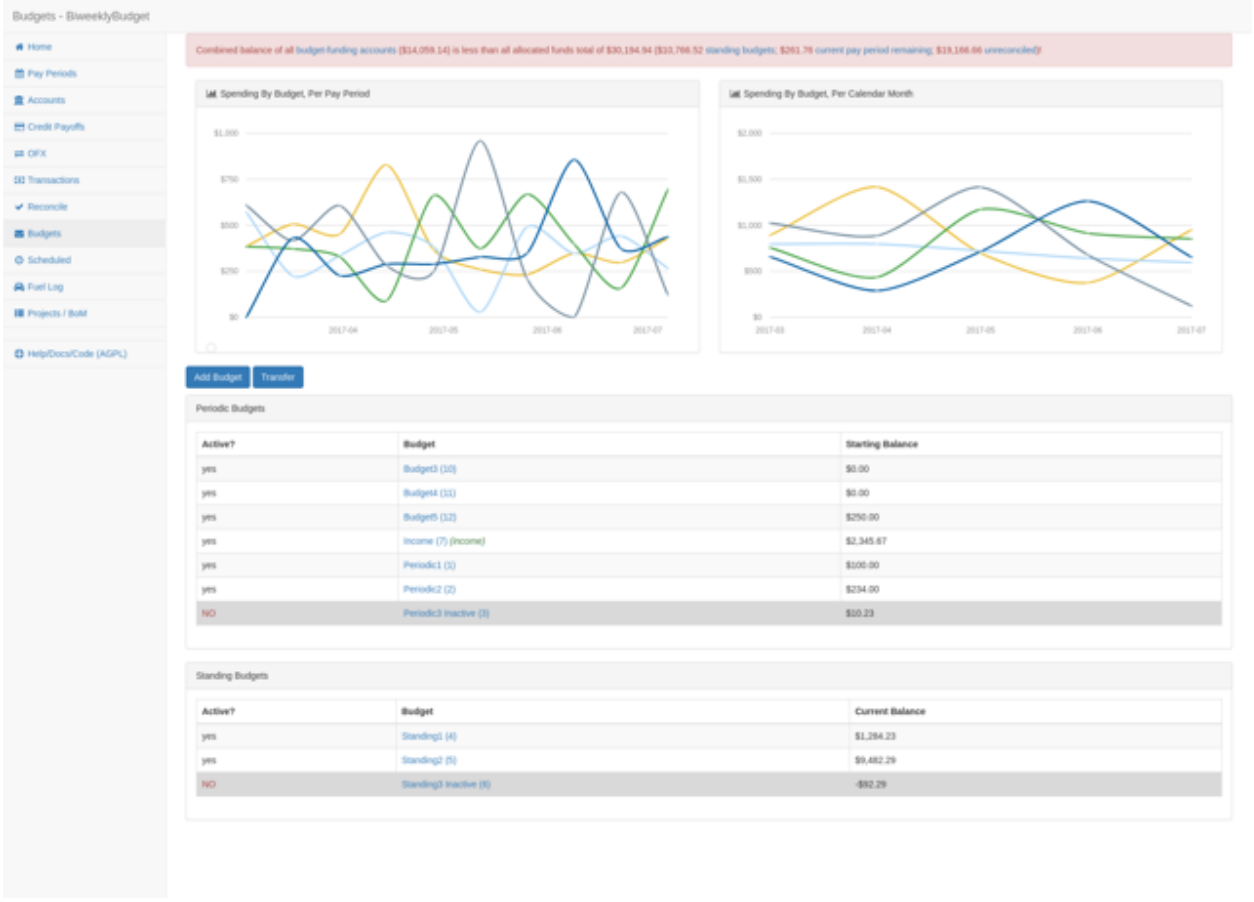
5.1.9 Single Pay Period View

Shows a pay period (current in this example) balances (income, allocated, spent, remaining), budgets and transactions (previous/manually-entered and scheduled).

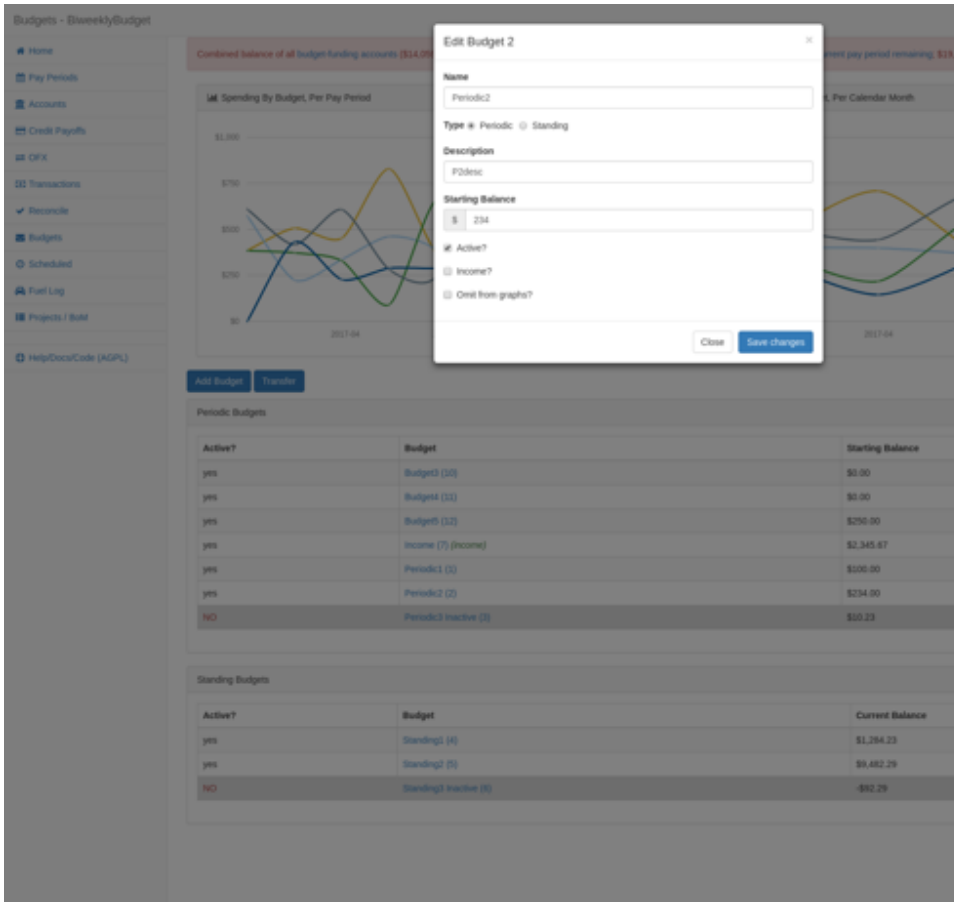

2017-07-21 to 2017-08-03 Pay Period - BiweeklyBudget
Home
Pay Periods
Accounts
Credit Payoffs
OFX
Transactions
Reconcile
Budgets
Scheduled
Fuel Log
Projects / Bold
Help/Docs/Code (AGPL)
Combined balance of all budget funding accounts ($14,059.14) is less than all allocated funds total of $15,139.24 ($10,766.52 standing budgets; -$0.02 current pay period remaining; $4,372.74 unreconciled)
Remaining Balances
2017-07-07 (prev.)
2017-07-21 (curr.)
2017-08-04 (next)
2017-08-18
2017-09-01
-$72.42
-$275.66
$242.34
$684.03
-$53.32
$2,345.67
Income
$2,621.30
allocated
$2,621.32
spent
-$275.66
remaining
Periodic Budgets - Transfer
Budget
Amount
Allocated
Spent
Remaining
Periodic1
$100.00
$250.30
$250.32
-$150.32
Periodic2
$234.00
$542.48
$542.48
-$308.48
Income (i)
$2,345.67
$0.00
$0.00
$2,345.67
Budget3
$0.00
$1,058.91
$1,058.91
-$1,058.91
Budget4
$0.00
$769.61
$769.61
-$769.61
Standing Budgets - Transfer
Budget
Balance
Standing1
$1,284.23
Standing2
$9,482.29
Transactions - Add Transaction
Date
Amount
Description
Account
Budget
Scheduled?
Reconciled?
2017-07-22
$3.13
Transaction 1.5 (19)
BankOne
Periodic1
2017-07-22
$34.55
Transaction 1.3 (17)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-22
$64.47
Transaction 1.12 (28)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-22
$93.14
Transaction 1.11 (25)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-22
$136.06
Transaction 1.1 (15)
BankOne
Periodic1
2017-07-22
$138.59
Transaction 1.7 (21)
BankOne
Budget4
2017-07-22
$153.27
Transaction 1.4 (18)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-22
$211.99
Transaction 1.10 (24)
BankOne
Budget4
2017-07-22
$292.39
Transaction 1.6 (20)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-22
$320.26
Transaction 1.2 (16)
BankOne
Periodic2
2017-07-22
$419.03
Transaction 1.8 (22)
BankOne
Budget4
2017-07-22
$421.09
Transaction 1.9 (23)
BankOne
Budget3
2017-07-26
$222.22
T3 (3)
CreditOne
Periodic2
2017-07-28
-$333.33
T2 (2)
BankTwoStale
Standing1
(from 3)
2017-08-01
$111.13
T1foo (1)
BankOne
Periodic1
(from 1)
Yes (1)

5.1.10 Budgets

List all budgets, along with graphs of spending per budget, per payperiod and per month.

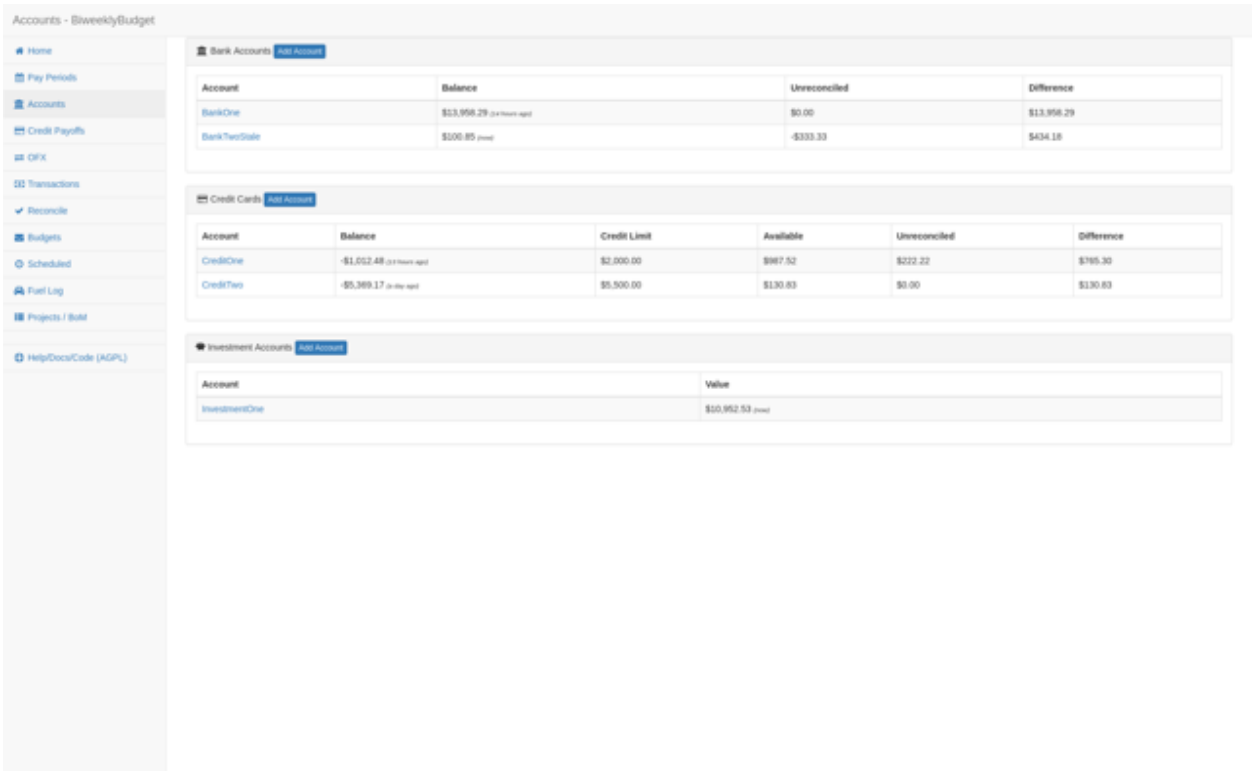


5.1.11 Single Budget View



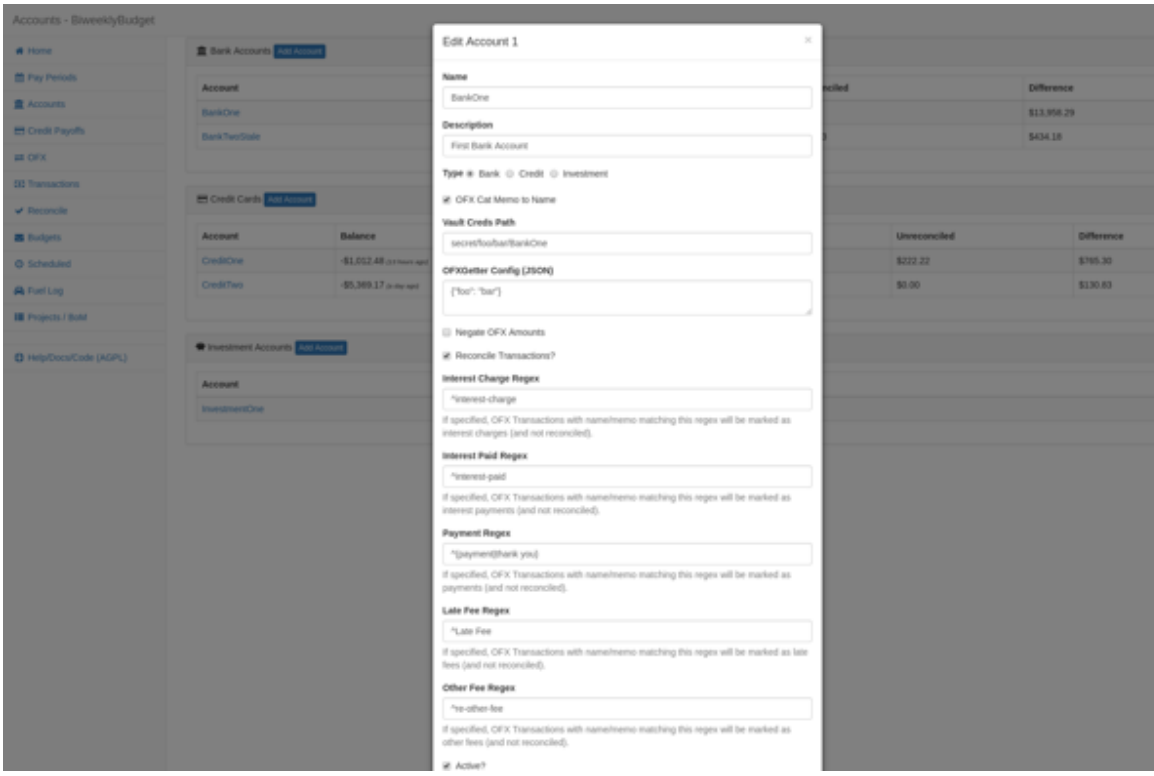
Budget detail modal to view and edit a budget.

5.1.12 Accounts View

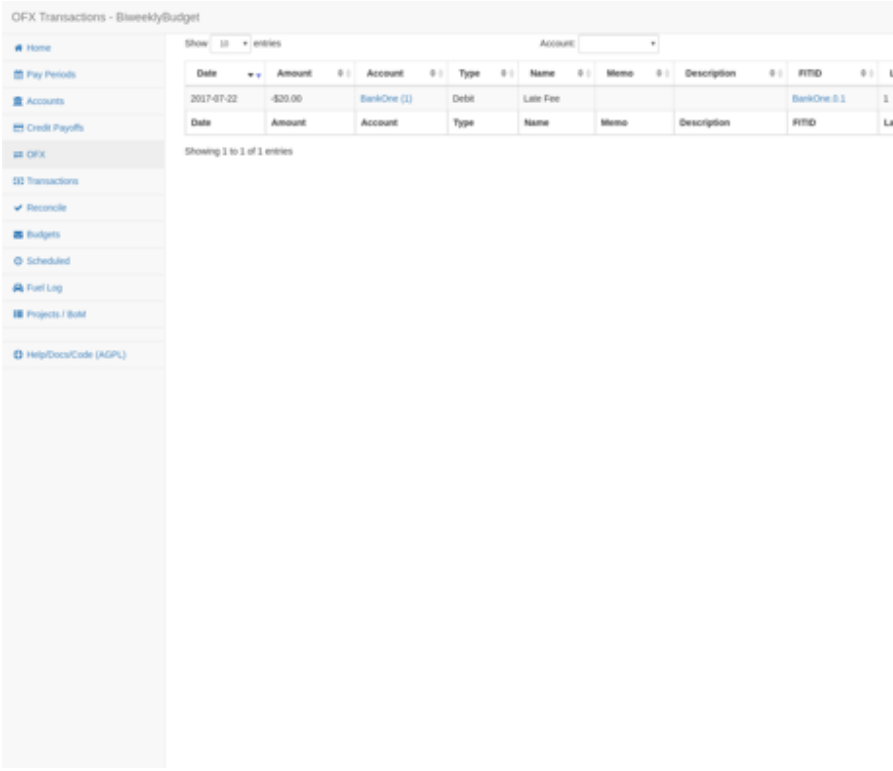


5.1.13 Account Details

Details of a single account.

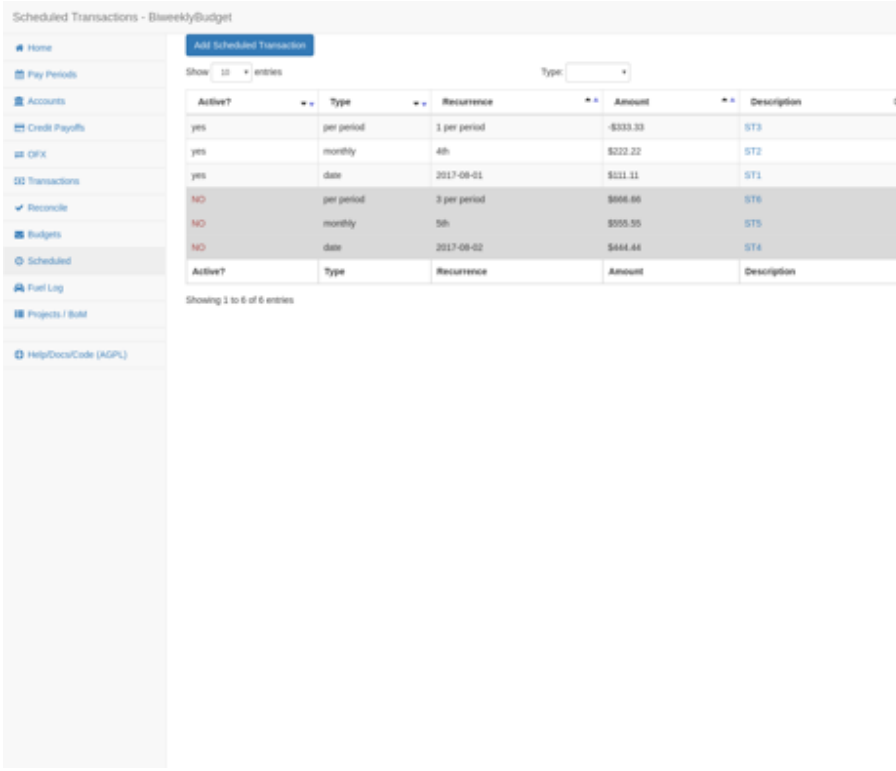


5.1.14 OFX Transactions



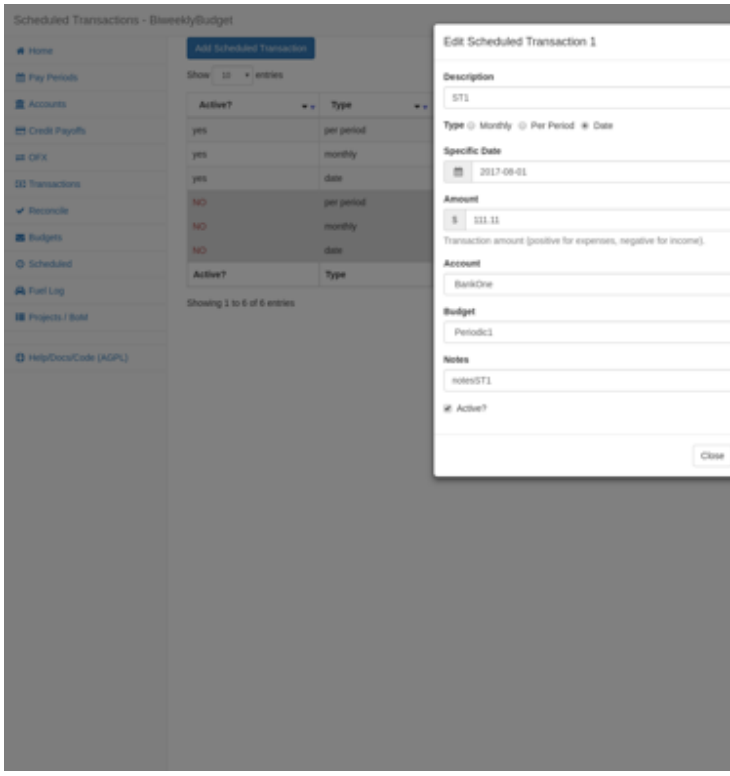
Shows transactions imported from OFX statements.

5.1.15 Scheduled Transactions



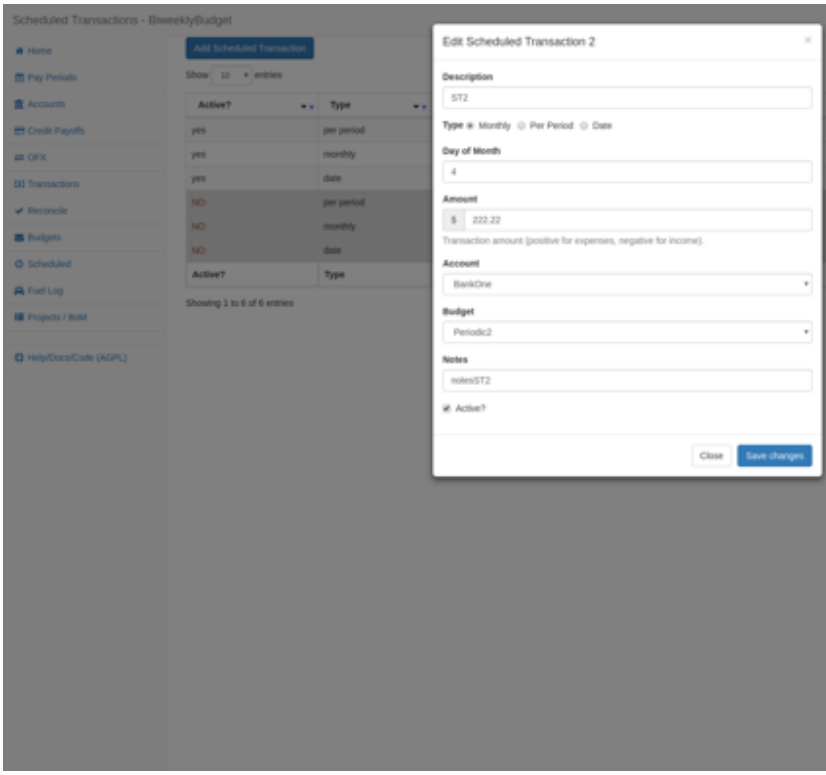
List all scheduled transactions (active and inactive).

5.1.16 Specific Date Scheduled Transaction



Scheduled transactions can occur one-time on a single specific date.

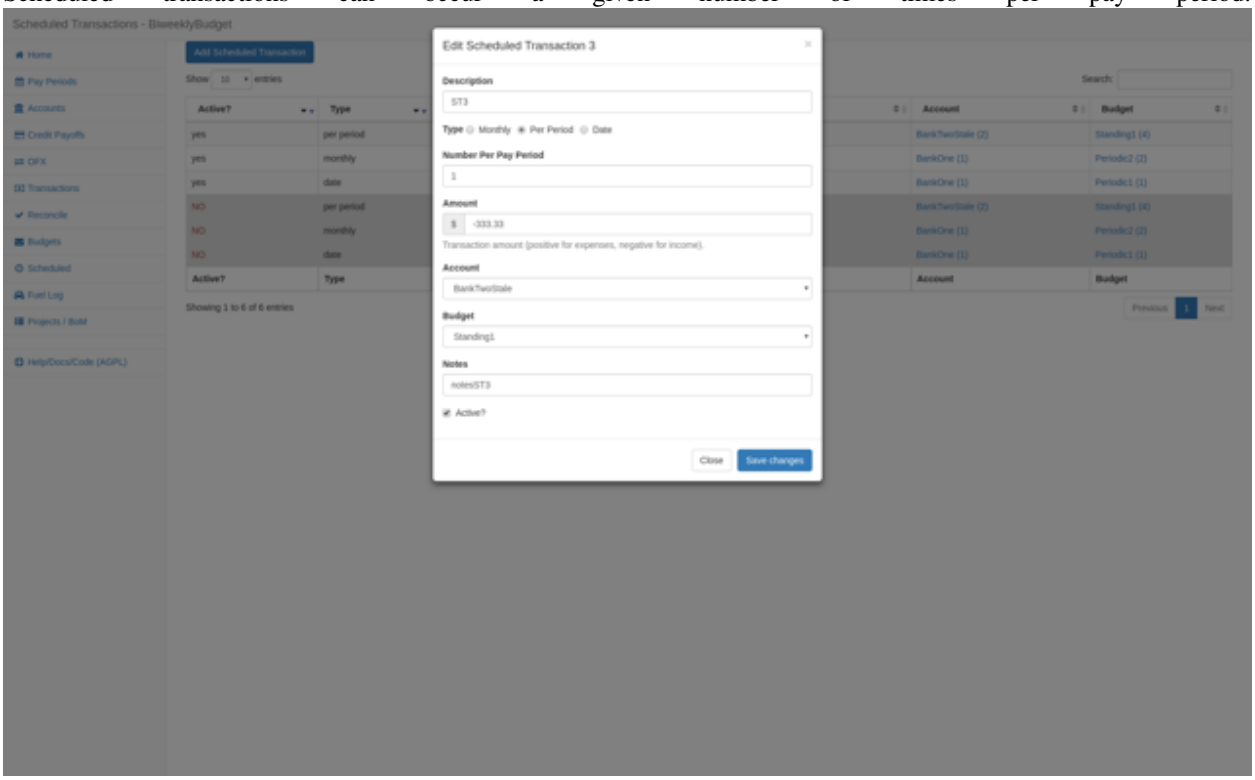
5.1.17 Monthly Scheduled Transaction



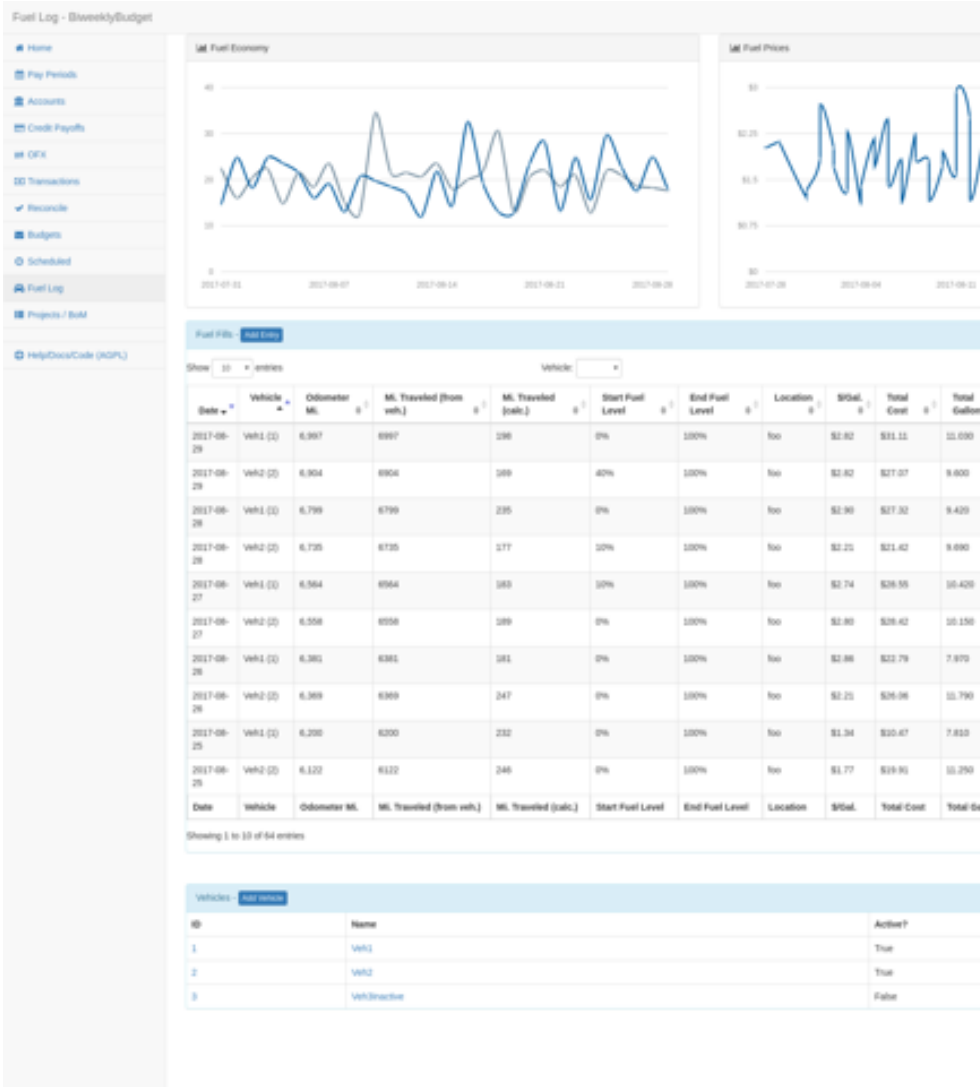
Scheduled transactions can occur monthly on a given date.

5.1.18 Number Per-Period Scheduled Transactions

Scheduled transactions can occur a given number of times per pay period.

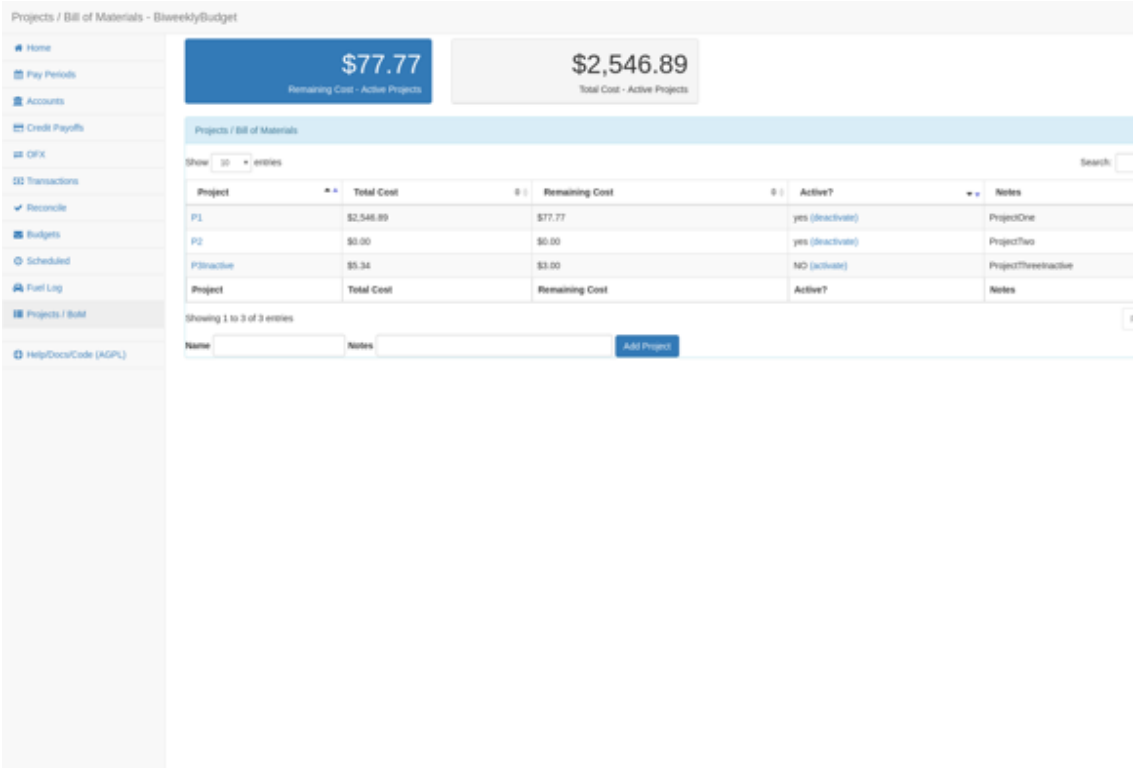


5.1.19 Fuel Log



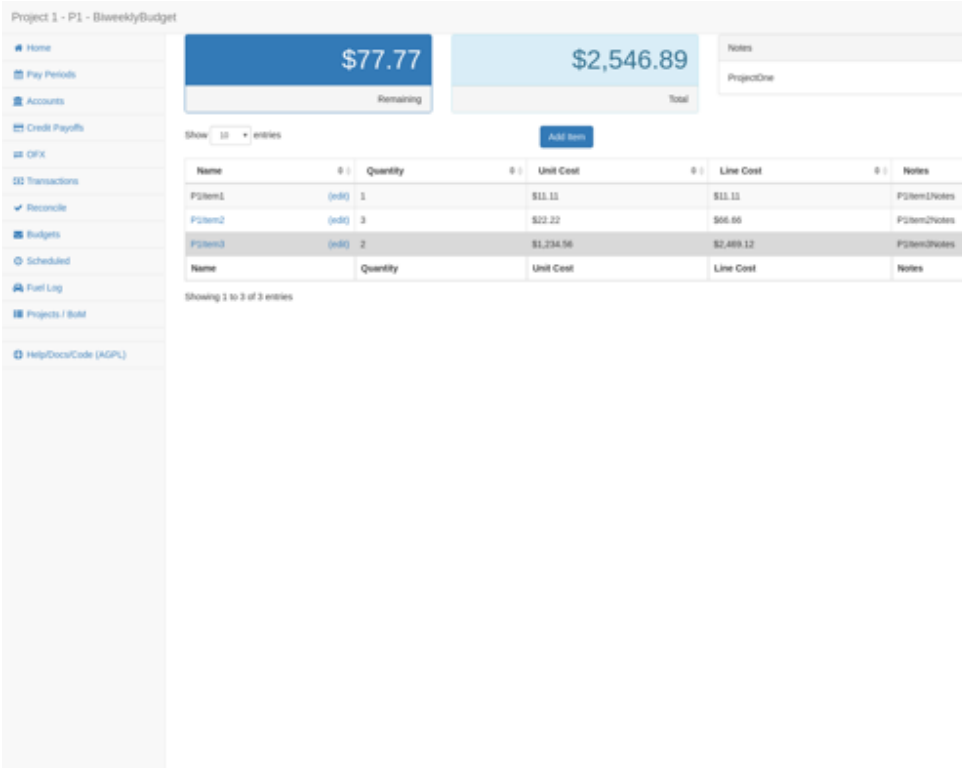
Vehicle fuel log and fuel economy tracking.

5.1.20 Project Tracking



Track projects and their cost.

5.1.21 Projects - Bill of Materials



Track individual items/materials for projects.

5.2 Getting Started

5.2.1 Requirements

Note: Alternatively, biweeklybudget is also distributed as a *Docker container*. Using the dockerized version will eliminate all of these dependencies aside from MySQL and Vault (the latter only if you choose to take advantage of the OFX downloading), both of which you can also run in containers.

- Python 2.7 or 3.4+ (currently tested with 2.7, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and developed with 3.6)
- Python VirtualEnv and `pip` (recommended installation method; your OS/distribution should have packages for these)
- MySQL, or a compatible database (e.g. MariaDB). biweeklybudget uses SQLAlchemy for database abstraction, but currently specifies some MySQL-specific options, and is only tested with MySQL.
- To use the automated OFX transaction downloading functionality:
  - A running, reachable instance of Hashicorp Vault with your financial institution web credentials stored in it.
  - If your bank does not support OFX remote access ("Direct Connect"), you will need to write a custom screen-scraper class using Selenium and a browser.

5.2.2 Installation

It's recommended that you install into a virtual environment (virtualenv / venv). See the virtualenv usage documentation for information on how to create a venv.

This app is developed against Python 3.6, but should work back to 2.7. It does not support Python3 < 3.4.

```
mkdir biweeklybudget
virtualenv --python=python3.6 .
source bin/activate
pip install biweeklybudget
```

Important Note: Anyone who's using this project for actual data should install from the package on PyPI. While the `master` branch of the git repository is always in a runnable state, there is no guarantee that data will be not be harmed by upgrading directly to master. Specifically, database migrations are only compatible between released versions; `master` is considered a pre-release/development version, and can have migrations removed or altered in breaking ways between official releases.

5.2.3 Upgrading

Documentation for upgrades depends on how you've installed and run biweeklybudget:

- For non-docker installations, see *Flask Application - Database Migrations*
- For Docker installations, no special action is needed.
- For development installations, see *Development - Alembic DB Migrations*

In all cases, you should always perform a full backup of your database before an upgrade.

5.2.4 Configuration

biweeklybudget can take its configuration settings via either constants defined in a Python module or environment variables. Configuration in environment variables always overrides configuration from the settings module.

Settings Module

`biweeklybudget.settings` imports all globals/constants from a module defined in the `SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable. The recommended way to configure this is to create your own separate Python package for customization (either in a private git repository, or just in a directory on your computer) and install this package into the same virtualenv as biweeklybudget. You then set the `SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable to the Python module/import path of this module (i.e. the dotted path, like `packagename.modulename`).

Once you've created the customization package, you can install it in the virtualenv with `pip install -e <git URL>` (if it is kept in a git repository) or `pip install -e <local path>`.

This customization package can also be used for *Loading Data* during development, or implementing *Custom OFX Downloading via Selenium*. It is the recommended configuration method if you need to include more logic than simply defining static configuration settings.

Environment Variables

Every configuration setting can also be specified by setting an environment variable with the same name; these will override any settings defined in a `SETTINGS_MODULE`, if specified. Note that some environment variables require

specific formatting of their values; see the *settings module documentation* for a list of these variables and the required formats.

There are also some additional environment variables available:

- BIWEEKLYBUDGET_LOG_FILE - By default, the Flask application's logs go to STDOUT. The BIWEEKLYBUDGET_LOG_FILE environment variable can be set to the absolute path of a file, to cause Flask application logs to go to the file *in addition to* STDOUT.

5.2.5 Running Locally

Setup

```
source bin/activate
export SETTINGS_MODULE=<settings module>
```

It's recommended that you create an alias to do this for you. Alternatively, instead of setting SETTINGS_MODULE, you can export the required environment variables (see above).

Flask

For information on the Flask application and on running the Flask development server, see *Flask App*.

5.2.6 Running In Docker

Biweeklybudget is also distributed as a docker image, to make it easier to run without installing as many *Requirements*.

You can pull the latest version of the image with `docker pull jantman/biweeklybudget:latest`, or a specific release version `X.Y.Z` with `docker pull jantman/biweeklybudget:X.Y.Z`. It is recommended that you run a specific version number, and that you make sure to perform a database backup before upgrading.

The only dependencies for a Docker installation are:

- MySQL, which can be run via Docker (MariaDB official image recommended) or local on the host
- Vault, if you wish to use the OFX downloading feature, which can also be run via Docker

Important Note: If you run MySQL and/or Vault in containers, please make sure that their data is backed up and will not be removed.

The image runs with the tini init wrapper and uses gunicorn under Python 3.6 to serve the web UI, exposed on port 80. Note that, while it runs with 4 worker threads, there is no HTTP proxy in front of Gunicorn and this image is intended for local network use by a single user/client. The image also automatically runs database migrations in a safe manner at start, before starting the Flask application.

For ease of running, the image defaults the SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable to `biweeklybudget.settings_example`. This allows leveraging the environment variable *configuration* overrides so that you need only specify configuration options that you want to override from settings_example.py.

For ease of running, it's highly recommended that you put your configuration in a Docker-readable environment variables file.

Environment Variable File

In the following examples, we reference the following environment variable file. It will override settings from settings_example.py as needed; specifically, we need to override the database connection string, pay period start date and reconcile begin date. In the examples below, we would save this as `biweeklybudget.env`:

```
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@HOST:PORT/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE=2017-03-28
RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE=2017-02-15
```

Containerized MySQL Example

This assumes that you already have a MySQL database container running with the container name "mysql" and exposing port 3306, and that we want the biweeklybudget web UI served on host port 8080:

In our `biweeklybudget.env`, we would specify the database connection string for the "mysql" container:

```
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@mysql:3306/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
```

And then run biweeklybudget:

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget --env-file biweeklybudget.env \
-p 8080:80 --link mysql jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

Host-Local MySQL Example

It is also possible to use a MySQL server on the physical (Docker) host system. To do so, you'll need to know the host system's IP address. On Linux when using the default "bridge" Docker networking mode, this will coorespond to a `docker0` interface on the host system. The Docker documentation on adding entries to the Container's hosts file provides a helpful snippet for this (on my systems, this results in `172.17.0.1`):

```
ip -4 addr show scope global dev docker0 | grep inet | awk '{print $2}' | cut -d / -f␣
↪1
```

In our `biweeklybudget.env`, we would specify the database connection string that uses the "dockerhost" hosts file entry, created by the `--add-host` option:

```
# "dockerhost" is added to /etc/hosts via the `--add-host` docker run option
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@dockerhost:3306/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
```

So using that, we could run biweeklybudget listening on port 8080 and using our host's MySQL server (on port 3306):

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget --env-file biweeklybudget.env \
--add-host="dockerhost:$(ip -4 addr show scope global dev docker0 | grep inet | awk '
↪{print $2}' | cut -d / -f 1)" \
-p 8080:80 jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

You may need to adjust those commands depending on your operating system, Docker networking mode, and MySQL server.

MySQL Connection Errors

On resource-constrained systems or with MySQL servers tuned for minimal resource utilization, you may see the Flask application returning HTTP 500 errors after periods of inactivity, with the Flask application log reporting something

like "Lost connection to MySQL server during query" and MySQL reporting "Aborted connection" errors. This is due to connections in the SQLAlchemy connection pool timing out, but the application not being aware of that. If this happens, you can set the `SQL_POOL_PRE_PING` environment variable (to any value). This will enable SQLAlchemy's `pool_pre_ping` feature (see Disconnect Handling - Pessimistic) which tests that connections are still working before executing queries with them.

Settings Module Example

If you need to provide biweeklybudget with more complicated configuration, this is still possible via a Python settings module. The easiest way to inject one into the Docker image is to mount a python module directly into the biweeklybudget package directory. Assuming you have a custom settings module on your local machine at `/opt/biweeklybudget-settings.py`, you would run the container as shown below to mount the custom settings module into the container and use it. Note that this example assumes using MySQL in another container; adjust as necessary if you are using MySQL running on the Docker host:

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget -e SETTINGS_MODULE=biweeklybudget.mysettings \
-v /opt/biweeklybudget-settings.py:/app/lib/python3.6/site-packages/biweeklybudget/
↪mysettings.py \
-p 8080:80 --link mysql jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

Note on Locales

biweeklybudget uses Python's locale module to format currency. This requires an appropriate locale installed on the system. The docker image distributed for this package only includes the `en_US.UTF-8` locale. If you need a different one, please cut a pull request against `docker_build.py`.

Running ofxgetter in Docker

If you wish to use the *ofxgetter* script inside the Docker container, some special settings are needed:

1. You must mount the statement save path (*STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH*) into the container.
2. You must mount the Vault token file path (*TOKEN_PATH*) into the container.
3. You must set either the `VAULT_ADDR` environment variable, or the *VAULT_ADDR* setting.

As an example, for using ofxgetter in Docker with your statements saved to `/home/myuser/statements` on your host computer and your Vault token stored in `/home/myuser/.vault-token` on your host computer, you would set *STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH* in your settings file to `/statements` and *TOKEN_PATH* to `/.token`, and add to your `docker run` command:

```
-v /home/myuser/statements:/statements \
-v /home/myuser/.vault-token:/.token
```

Assuming your container was running with `--name biweeklybudget`, you could run ofxgetter (e.g. via cron) as:

```
docker exec biweeklybudget /bin/sh -c 'cd /statements && /app/bin/ofxgetter'
```

We run explicitly in the statements directory so that if `ofxgetter` encounters an error when using a *ScreenScraper* class, the screenshots and HTML output will be saved to the host filesystem.

5.2.7 Command Line Entrypoints and Scripts

biweeklybudget provides the following setuptools entrypoints (command-line script wrappers in `bin/`). First setup your environment according to the instructions above.

- `bin/db_tester.py` - Skeleton of a script that connects to and inits the DB. Edit this to use for one-off DB work. To get an interactive session, use `python -i bin/db_tester.py`.
- `loaddata` - Entrypoint for dropping **all** existing data and loading test fixture data, or your base data. This is an awful, manual hack right now.
- `ofxbackfiller` - Entrypoint to backfill OFX Statements to DB from disk.
- `ofxgetter` - Entrypoint to download OFX Statements for one or all accounts, save to disk, and load to DB. See *OFX*.
- `wishlist2project` - For any projects with "Notes" fields matching an Amazon wishlist URL of a public wishlist (`^https://www.amazon.com/gp/registry/wishlist/`), synchronize the wishlist items to the project. Requires `wishlist==0.1.2`.

5.3 Application Usage

This documentation is a work in progress. I suppose if anyone other than me ever tries to use this, I'll document it a bit more.

5.3.1 Currency Formatting and Localization

biweeklybudget supports configurable currency symbols and display/formatting, controlled by the *LOCALE_NAME* and *CURRENCY_CODE* settings. The former must specify a RFC 5646 / BCP 47 language tag with a region identifier (i.e. "en_US", "en_GB", "de_DE", etc.). If it is not set in the settings module or via a `LOCALE_NAME` environment variable, it will be looked up from the `LC_ALL`, `LC_MONETARY`, or `LANG` environment variables, in that order. It cannot be a "C" or "C." locale, as these do not specify currency formatting. The latter, `CURRENCY_CODE`, must be a valid ISO 4217 Currency Code (i.e. "USD", "EUR", etc.) and can also be set via a `CURRENCY_CODE` environment variable.

In addition, the Fuel Log functionality supports customization of the volume, distance and fuel economy units via a set of settings (which can also be set via environment variables):

- *biweeklybudget.settings.FUEL_VOLUME_UNIT* and *biweeklybudget.settings.FUEL_VOLUME_ABBREVIATION*
- *biweeklybudget.settings.DISTANCE_UNIT* and *biweeklybudget.settings.DISTANCE_UNIT_ABBREVIATION*
- *biweeklybudget.settings.FUEL_ECO_ABBREVIATION*

These settings only effect the display of monetary units in the user interface and in log files. I haven't made any attempt at actual internationalization of the text, mainly because as far as I know I'm the only person in the world using this software. If anyone else uses it, I'll be happy to work to accomodate users of other languages or localities.

Right now, regarding localization and currency formatting, please keep in mind the following caveats (which I'd be happy to fix if anyone needs it):

- The currency specified in downloaded OFX files is ignored. Since currency conversion and exchange rates are far outside the scope of this application, it's assumed that all accounts will be in the currency defined in settings.

- The `wishlist2project` console script that parses Amazon Wishlists and updates Projects / BoMs with their contents currently only supports items priced in USD, and currently only supports wishlists on the US amazon.com site; these are limitations of the upstream project used for wishlist parsing.
- The database storage of monetary values assumes that they will all be a decimal number, and currently only allows for six digits to the left of the decimal and four digits to the right; this applies to all monetary units from transaction amounts to account balances. As such, if you have any transactions, budgets or accounts (including bank and investment accounts imported via OFX) with values outside of 999999.9999 to -999999.9999 (inclusive), the application will not function. If anyone needs support for larger numbers (or, at the rate I'm going, I'm still working and paying into my pension in about 300 years), the change shouldn't be terribly difficult.

5.4 Flask Application

5.4.1 Running Flask Development Server

Flask comes bundled with a builtin development server for fast local development and testing. This is an easy way to take biweeklybudget for a spin, but carries some important and critical warnings if you use it with real data. For upstream documentation, see the Flask Development Server docs. Please note that the development server is a single process and defaults to single-threaded, and is only realistically usable by one user.

1. First, setup your environment per *Getting Started - Setup*.
2. `export FLASK_APP="biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app"`
3. If you're running against an existing database, see important information in the "Database Migrations" section, below.
4. `flask --help` for information on usage:

- Run App: `flask run`
- Run with debug/reload: `flask rundev`

To run the app against the acceptance test database, use: `DB_CONNSTRING='mysql+pymysql://budgetTester@127.0.0.1:3306/budgettest?charset=utf8mb4' flask run`

By default, Flask will only bind to localhost. If you want to bind to all interfaces, you can add `--host=0.0.0.0` to the `flask run` commands. Please be aware of the implications of this (see "Security", below).

If you wish to run the flask app in a multi-process/thread/worker WSGI container, be sure that you run the `initdb` entrypoint before starting the workers. Otherwise, it's likely that all workers will attempt to create the database tables or run migrations at the same time, and fail.

5.4.2 Database Migrations

If you run the Flask application (whether in the flask development server or a separate WSGI container) against an existing database and there are unapplied Alembic database migrations, it's very likely that multiple threads or processes will attempt to perform the same migrations at the same time, and leave the database in an inconsistent and unusable state. As such, there are two important warnings:

1. Always be sure that you have a recent database backup before upgrading.
2. You must manually trigger database migrations before starting Flask. This can be done by running the `initdb` console script provided by the biweeklybudget package (`bin/initdb` in your virtualenv).

5.4.3 Security

This code hasn't been audited. It might have SQL injection vulnerabilities in it. It might dump your bank account details in HTML comments. Anything is possible!

To put it succinctly, this was written to be used by me, and me only. It was written with the assumption that anyone who can possibly access any of the application at all, whether in a browser or locally, is authorized to view and/or edit anything and everything related to the application (configuration, everything in the database, everything in Vault if it's being used). If you even think about making this accessible to anything other than localhost on a computer you physically own, it's entirely up to you how you secure it, but make sure you do it really well.

5.4.4 Logging

By default, the Flask application's logs go to STDOUT. The `BIWEEKLYBUDGET_LOG_FILE` environment variable can be set to the absolute path of a file, to cause Flask application logs to go to the file *in addition to* STDOUT.

5.4.5 MySQL Connection Errors

See *Getting Started - MySQL Connection Errors* for some information on handling MySQL connection errors.

5.5 OFX Transaction Downloading

biweeklybudget has the ability to download OFX transaction data from your financial institutions, either manually or automatically (via an external command scheduler such as `cron`).

There are two overall methods of downloading transaction data; for banks that support the OFX protocol, statement data can be downloaded using HTTP only, via the ofxclient project (note we vendor-in a fork with some bug fixes). For banks that do not support the OFX protocol and require you to use their website to download OFX format statements, biweeklybudget provides a base *`ScreenScraper`* class that can be used to develop a selenium-based tool to automate logging in to your bank's site and downloading the OFX file.

In order to use either of these methods, you must have an instance of Hashicorp Vault running and have your login credentials stored in it.

5.5.1 Important Note on Transaction Downloading

biweeklybudget includes support for automatically downloading transaction data from your bank. Credentials are stored in an instance of Hashicorp Vault, as that is a project the author has familiarity with, and was chosen as the most secure way of storing and retrieving secrets non-interactively. Please keep in mind that it is your decision and your decision alone how secure your banking credentials are kept. What is considered acceptable to the author of this program may not be acceptably secure for others; it is your sole responsibility to understand the security and privacy implications of this program as well as Vault, and to understand the risks of storing your banking credentials in this way.

Also note that biweeklybudget includes a base class (*`ScreenScraper`*) intended to simplify developing selenium-based browser automation to log in to financial institution websites and download your transactions. Many banks and other financial institutions have terms of service that *explicitly forbid automated or programmatic use of their websites*. As such, it is up to you as the user of this software to determine your bank's policy and abide by it. I provide a base class to help in writing automated download tooling if your institution allows it, but I cannot and will not distribute institution-specific download tooling.

5.5.2 ofxgetter entrypoint

This package provides an `ofxgetter` command line entrypoint that can be used to download OFX statements for one or all Accounts that are appropriately configured. The script used for this provides exit codes and logging suitable for use via `cron` (it exits non-zero if any accounts failed, and unless options are provided to increase verbosity, only outputs the number of accounts successfully downloaded as well as any errors).

5.5.3 Vault Setup

Configuring and running Vault is outside the scope of this document. Once you have a Vault installation running and appropriately secured (you shouldn't be using the dev server unless you want to lose all your data every time you reboot) and have given biweeklybudget access to a valid token stored in a file somewhere, you'll need to ensure that your username and password data is stored in Vault in the proper format (`username` and `password` keys). If you happen to use LastPass to store your passwords, you may find my lastpass2vault.py helpful; run it as `./lastpass2vault.py -vv -f PATH_TO_VAULT_TOKEN LASTPASS_USERNAME` and it will copy all of your credentials from LastPass to Vault, preserving the folder structure.

5.5.4 Configuring Accounts for Downloading with ofxclient

1. Use the `ofxclient` CLI to configure and test your account, according to the upstream documentation.
2. Store the username and password for your account in Vault, as `username` and `password` keys, respectively, of the same secret (path).
3. Convert ~/ofxclient.ini to JSON (this will look something like the example below), removing the `institution.username` and `institution.password` keys (these will be read from Vault at runtime).
4. If there is no sensitive information in the resulting JSON, store the JSON string in the *`ofxgetter_config_json`* attribute of the appropriate *`Account`* object. This can be done via the `/accounts` view in the Web UI. If there *is* sensitive information in the ofxclient configuration JSON, you can store the entire JSON configuration in an additional key on the Vault secret, and then set the `ofxgetter_config_json` attribute to `{"key": "NameOfVaultKeyWithJSON"}`.

A working configuration for a Bank account might look something like this:

```
{
    "routing_number": "012345678",
    "account_type": "CHECKING",
    "description": "Checking",
    "number": "111222333",
    "local_id": "f0a14074d33cdf83b4a099bc322dbe2fe19680ca1719425b33de5022",
    "institution": {
        "client_args": {
            "app_version": "2200",
            "app_id": "QWIN",
            "ofx_version": "103",
            "id": "f87217350cc341e2ba7407cf99dcdede"
        },
        "description": "MyBank",
        "url": "https://ofx.MyBank.com",
        "local_id": "e51fb78f88580a1c2e3bb65bd59495384388abda8796c9bf06dcf",
        "broker_id": "",
        "org": "ORG",
        "id": "98765"
```

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```
    }
}
```

5.5.5 Configuring Accounts for Downloading with Selenium

In your *customization package* <*_getting_started.customization*>, subclass *ScreenScraper*. Override the constructor to take whatever keyword arguments are required, and add those to your account's `ofxgetter_config_json` as shown below. *OfxGetter* will instantiate the class passing it the specified keyword arguments in addition to `username`, `password` and `savedir` keyword arguments. `savedir` is the directory under *STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH* where the account's OFX statements should be saved. After instantiating the class, `ofxgetter` will call the class's `run()` method with no arguments, and expect to receive an OFX statement string back.

If you need to persist cookies across sessions, look into the *ScreenScraper* class' *load_cookies()* and *save_cookies()* methods.

```
{
    "class_name": "MyScraper",
    "module_name": "budget_customization.myscraper",
    "institution": {},
    "kwargs": {
        "acct_num": "1234"
    }
}
```

This JSON configuration will have the username and password from Vault interpolated as keyword arguments, similar to how they will be added to `institution` for ofxclient accounts. As described in ofxclient accounts #4, above, you can also store the entire JSON configuration in Vault if desired.

Here's a simple, contrived example of such a class:

```
import logging
import time
import codecs
from datetime import datetime

from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException

from biweeklybudget.screenscraper import ScreenScraper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# suppress selenium logging
selenium_log = logging.getLogger("selenium")
selenium_log.setLevel(logging.WARNING)
selenium_log.propagate = True


class MyScraper(ScreenScraper):

    def __init__(self, username, password, savedir='./',
                 acct_num=None, screenshot=False):
        """
        :param username: username
        :type username: str
```

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```
        :param password: password
        :type password: str
        :param savedir: directory to save OFX in
        :type savedir: str
        :param acct_num: last 4 of account number, as shown on homepage
        :type acct_num: str
        """
        super(MyScraper, self).__init__(
            savedir=savedir, screenshot=screenshot
        )
        self.browser = self.get_browser('chrome-headless')
        self.username = username
        self.password = password
        self.acct_num = acct_num

    def run(self):
        """ download the transactions, return file path on disk """
        logger.debug("running, username={u}".format(u=self.username))
        logger.info('Logging in...')
        try:
            self.do_login(self.username, self.password)
            logger.info('Logged in; sleeping 2s to stabilize')
            time.sleep(2)
            self.do_screenshot()
            self.select_account()
            act = self.get_account_activity()
        except Exception:
            self.error_screenshot()
            raise
        return act

    def do_login(self, username, password):
        self.get_page('http://example.com')
        raise NotImplementedError("login to your bank here")

    def select_account(self):
        self.get_page('http://example.com')
        logger.debug('Finding account link...')
        link = self.browser.find_element_by_xpath(
            '//a[contains(text(), "%s")]' % self.acct_num
        )
        logger.debug('Clicking account link: %s', link)
        link.click()
        self.wait_for_ajax_load()
        self.do_screenshot()

    def get_account_activity(self):
        # some bank-specific stuff here, then we POST to get OFX
        post_list = self.xhr_post_urlencoded(
            post_url, post_data, headers=post_headers
        )
        if not post_list.startswith('OFXHEADER'):
            self.error_screenshot()
            with codecs.open('result', 'w', 'utf-8') as fh:
                fh.write(post_list)
            raise SystemExit("Got non-OFX response")
        return post_list
```

5.5.6 OFX Related Account Settings

The following attributes on the *Account* model effect OFX downloads and how OFX statements are handled:

- *ofxgetter_config_json* - Stores the configuration required for ofxclient- or Selenium-based OFX downloads. See above. This is exposed as the "OFXGetter Config (JSON)" form field when adding or editing accounts through the UI.
- *ofx_cat_memo_to_name* - This is exposed as the "OFX Cat Memo to Name" checkbox when adding or editing accounts through the UI.
- *negate_ofx_amounts* - This is exposed as the "Negate OFX Amounts" checkbox when adding or editing accounts through the UI.

5.6 Getting Help

5.6.1 Bugs and Feature Requests

Bug reports and feature requests are happily accepted via the GitHub Issue Tracker. Pull requests are welcome. Issues that don't have an accompanying pull request will be worked on as my time and priority allows.

5.7 Development

To install for development:

1. Fork the biweeklybudget repository on GitHub
2. Create a new branch off of master in your fork.

```
$ virtualenv biweeklybudget
$ cd biweeklybudget && source bin/activate
$ pip install -e git+git@github.com:YOURNAME/biweeklybudget.git@BRANCHNAME
↪#egg=biweeklybudget
$ cd src/biweeklybudget
```

The git clone you're now in will probably be checked out to a specific commit, so you may want to `git checkout BRANCHNAME`.

5.7.1 Guidelines

- pep8 compliant with some exceptions (see pytest.ini)
- 100% test coverage with pytest (with valid tests)

5.7.2 Loading Data

The sample data used for acceptance tests is defined in `biweeklybudget/tests/fixtures/sampledata.py`. This data can be loaded by *setting up the environment* <*_getting_started.setup*> and then using the `loaddata` entrypoint (the following values for options are actually the defaults, but are shown for clarity):

```
loaddata -m biweeklybudget.tests.fixtures.sampledata -c SampleDataLoader
```

This entrypoint will **drop all tables and data** and then load fresh data from the specified class.

If you wish, you can copy `biweeklybudget/tests/fixtures/sampledata.py` to your *customization package <_getting_started.customization>* and edit it to load your own custom data. This should only be required if you plan on dropping and reinitializing the database often.

5.7.3 Testing

Testing is done via pytest, driven by tox.

- testing is as simple as:
  - `pip install tox`
  - `tox`
- If you want to pass additional arguments to pytest, add them to the tox command line after "–". i.e., for verbose pytext output on py27 tests: `tox -e py27 -- -v`

For rapid iteration on tests, you can either use my toxit script to re-run the test commands in an existing tox environment, or you can use the `bin/t` and `bin/ta` scripts to run unit or acceptance tests, respectively, on only one module.

Unit Tests

There are minimal unit tests, really only some examples and room to test some potentially fragile code. Run them via the `^py\d+` tox environments.

Integration Tests

There's a pytest marker for integration tests, effectively defined as anything that might use either a mocked/in-memory DB or the flask test client, but no HTTP server and no real RDBMS. Run them via the `integration` tox environment. But there aren't any of them yet.

Acceptance Tests

There are acceptance tests, which use a real MySQL DB (see the connection string in `tox.ini` and `conftest.py`) and a real Flask HTTP server, and selenium. Run them via the `acceptance` tox environment. Note that they're currently configured to use Headless Chrome; running them locally will require a modern Chrome version that supports the `--headless` flag (Chrome 59+) and a matching version of chromedriver.

The acceptance tests connect to a local MySQL database using a connection string specified by the `DB_CONNSTRING` environment variable, or defaulting to a DB name and user/password that can be seen in `conftest.py`. Once connected, the tests will drop all tables in the test DB, re-create all models/tables, and then load sample data. After the DB is initialized, tests will run the local Flask app on a random port, and run Selenium backed by headless Chrome.

If you want to run the acceptance tests without dumping and refreshing the test database, export the `NO_REFRESH_DB` environment variable. Setting the `NO_CLASS_REFRESH_DB` environment variable will prevent refreshing the DB after classes that manipulate data; this will cause subsequent tests to fail but can be useful for debugging.

Running Acceptance Tests Against Docker

The acceptance tests have a "hidden" hook to run against an already-running Flask application, run during the `docker` tox environment build. **Be warned** that the acceptance tests modify data, so they should never be run against a real

database. This hook is controlled via the `BIWEEKLYBUDGET_TEST_BASE_URL` environment variable. If this variable is set, the acceptance tests will not start a Flask server, but will instead use the specified URL. The URL must not end with a trailing slash.

Database Migration Tests

There is a `migrations` tox environment that runs alembic-verify tests on migrations. This tests running through all upgrade migrations in order and then all downgrade migrations in order, and also tests that the latest (head) migration revision matches the current state of the models.

The environment also runs manually-curated acceptance tests for any migrations that involve data manipulation.

This tox environment is configured via environment variables. Please note that it requires *two* test databases.

- **MYSQL_HOST** - MySQL DB hostname/IP. Defaults to `127.0.0.1`
- **MYSQL_PORT** - MySQL DB Port. Defaults to `3306`.
- **MYSQL_USER** - MySQL DB username. Defaults to `root`.
- **MYSQL_PASS** - MySQL DB password. Defaults to no password.
- **MYSQL_DBNAME_LEFT** - MySQL Database name for the first ("left") test database.
- **MYSQL_DBNAME_RIGHT** - MySQL Database name for the second ("right") test database.

5.7.4 Alembic DB Migrations

This project uses Alembic for DB migrations:

- To generate migrations, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini revision --autogenerate -m "message"` and examine/edit then commit the resulting file(s). This must be run *before* the model changes are applied to the DB. If adding new models, make sure to import the model class in `models/__init__.py`.
- To apply migrations, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini upgrade head`.
- To see the current DB version, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini current`.
- To see migration history, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini history`.

5.7.5 Database Debugging

If you set the `SQL_ECHO` environment variable to "true", all SQL run by SQLAlchemy will be logged at INFO level.

To get an interactive Python shell with the database initialized, use `python -i bin/db_tester.py`.

5.7.6 Performance Profiling and Logging

Database

If you set the `SQL_ECHO` environment variable to "true", all SQL run by SQLAlchemy will be logged at INFO level.

If you set the `SQL_QUERY_PROFILE` environment variable to "true", event handlers will be inserted into the SQLAlchemy subsystem that log (at DEBUG level) each query that's run and the time in seconds that the query took to execute. This will also result in logging each query as it is executed.

Flask Application

When running the application in development mode using `flask rundev`, the werkzeug WSGI handler will append the time taken to serve each request to the request log, in the format `[Nms]` where `N` is an integer number of milliseconds.

When running the application in Docker, the time taken to serve the request in decimal seconds will be appended to the end of the Gunicorn access logs, in the format `[N.Ns]` where `N.N` is the decimal number of seconds.

5.7.7 Docker Image Build

Use the `docker` tox environment. See the docstring at the top of `biweeklybudget/tests/docker_build.py` for further information.

5.7.8 Frontend / UI

The UI is based on BlackrockDigital's startbootstrap-sb-admin-2, currently as of the 3.3.7-1 GitHub release. It is currently not modified at all, but should it need to be rebuilt, this can be done with: `pushd biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/startbootstrap-sb-admin-2 && gulp`

Sphinx also generates documentation for the custom javascript files. This must be done manually on a machine with jsdoc installed, via: `tox -e jsdoc`.

5.7.9 Vendored Requirements

A number of this project's dependencies are or were seemingly abandoned, and weren't responding to bugfix pull requests or weren't pushing new releases to PyPI. This made the installation process painful, as it required `pip install -r requirements.txt` to pull in git requirements.

In an attempt to make installation easier, we've vendored any git requirements in to this repository under `biweeklybudget/vendored/`. The intent is to move these back to `setup.py` requirements when each project includes the fixes we need in its official release on PyPI.

To updated the vendored projects:

1. Update `biweeklybudget/vendored/install_vendored.sh`
2. Run `cd biweeklybudget/vendored && install_vendored.sh`
3. Ensure that our main `setup.py` includes all dependencies of the vendored projects.

5.7.10 Release Checklist

Run `dev/release.py`.

5.8 Changelog

5.8.1 1.0.0 (2018-07-07)

- Fix major logic error in Credit Card Payoff calculations; interest fees were ignored for the current month/statement, resulting in "Next Payment" values significantly lower than they should be. Fixed to use the last Interest Charge retrieved via OFX (or, if no interest charges present in OFX statements, prompt users to

manually enter the last Interest Charge via a new modal that will create an OFXTransaction for it) as the interest amount on the first month/statement when calculating payoffs. This fix now returns Next Payment values that aren't identical to sample cards, but are significantly closer (within 1-2%).

- Issue #105 - Major refactor to the Transaction database model. This is transparent to users, but causes massive database and code changes. This is the first step in supporting Transaction splits between multiple budgets:
  - A new BudgetTransaction model has been added, which will support a one-to-many association between Transactions and Budgets. This model associates a Transaction with a Budget, and a currency amount counted against that Budget. This first step only supports a one-to-one relationship, but a forthcoming change will implement the one-to-many budget split for Transactions.
  - The database migration for this creates BudgetTransactions for every current Transaction, migrating data to the new format.
  - The `budget_id` attribute and `budget` relationship of the Transaction model has been removed, as that information is now in the related BudgetTransactions.
  - A new `planned_budget_id` attribute (and `planned_budget` relationship) has been added to the Transaction model. For Transactions that were created from ScheduledTransactions, this attribute/relationship stores the original planned budget (distinct from the actual budget now stored in BudgetTransactions).
  - The Transaction model now has a `budget_transactions` back-populated property, containing a list of all associated BudgetTransactions.
  - The Transaction model now has a `set_budget_amounts()` method which takes a single dict mapping either integer Budget IDs or Budget objects, to the Decimal amount of the Transaction allocated to that Budget. While the underlying API supports an arbitrary number of budgets, the UI and codebase currently only supports one.
  - The Transaction constructor now accepts a `budget_amounts` keyword argument that passes its value through to `set_budget_amounts()`, for ease of creating Transactions in one call.
  - `Transaction.actual_amount` is no longer an attribute stored in the database, but now a hybrid property (read-only) generated from the sum of amounts of all related BudgetTransactions.
  - Add support to serialize property values of models, in addition to attributes.
- Relatively major and sweeping code refactors to support the above.
- Switch tests from using deprecated pytest-capturelog to using pytest built-in log capturing.
- Miscellaneous fixes to unit and acceptance tests, and docs build.
- Finish converting *all* code, including tests and sample data, from using floats to Decimals.
- Acceptance test fix so that pytest-selenium can take full page screenshots with Chromedriver.
- PR #180 - Acceptance test fix so that the testflask LiveServer fixture captures server logs, and includes them in test HTML reports (this generates a temporary file per-test-run outside of pytest's control).
- Fix bug found where simultaneously editing the Amount and Budget of an existing Transaction against a Standing Budget would result in incorrect changes to the balances of the Budgets.
- Add a new `migrations` tox environment that automatically tests all database migrations (forward and reverse) and also validates that the database schema created from the migrations matches the one created from the models.
- Add support for writing tests of data manipulation during database migrations, and write tests for the migration in for Issue 105, above.
- Add support for `BIWEEKLYBUDGET_LOG_FILE` environment variable to cause Flask application logs to go to a file *in addition to* STDOUT.

- Add support for `SQL_POOL_PRE_PING` environment variable to enable SQLAlchemy `pool_pre_ping` feature (see Disconnect Handling - Pessimistic) for resource-constrained systems.
- Modify acceptance tests to retry up to 3 times, 3 seconds apart, if a ConnectionError (or subclass thereof) is raised when constructing the Selenium driver instance. This is a workaround for intermittent ConnectionResetErrors in TravisCI.
- Issue #177
  - Add SQL query timing support via `SQL_QUERY_PROFILE` environment variable.
  - When running under `flask rundev`, append the number of milliseconds taken to serve the request to the werkzeug access log.
  - When running under Docker/Gunicorn, append the decimal number of seconds taken to serve the request to the Gunicorn access log.
- Issue #184 - Redact database password from `/help` view, and change `/help` view to show Version containing git commit hash for pre-release/development Docker builds.
- Issue #183
  - Add UI link to ignore reconciling an OFXTransaction if there will not be a matching Transaction.
  - Remove default values for the `Account` model's `re_` fields in preparation for actually using them.
  - Replace the `Account` model's `re_fee` field with separate `re_late_fee` and `re_other_fee` fields.
  - Add UI support for specifying Interest Charge, Interest Paid, Payment, Late Fee, and Other Fee regexes on each account.
  - Add DB event handler on new or changed OFXTransaction, to set `is_*` fields according to Account `re_*` fields.
  - Add DB event handler on change to Account model `re_*` fields, that triggers `OFXTransaction.update_is_fields()` to recalculate using the new regex.
  - Change `OFXTransaction.unreconciled` to filter out OFXTransactions with any of the `is_*` set to True.
- Upgrade chromedriver in TravisCI builds from 2.33 to 2.36, to fix failing acceptance tests caused by Ubuntu upgrade from Chrome 64 to 65.
- Fix bug in `/budgets` view where "Spending By Budget, Per Calendar Month" chart was showing only inactive budgets instead of only active budgets.
- Issue #178 - UI support for splitting Transactions between multiple Budgets.
- Have frontend forms submit as JSON POST instead of urlencoded.
- Properly capture Chrome console logs during acceptance tests.
- Bump `versionfinder` requirement version to 0.1.3 to work with pip 9.0.2.
- On help view, show long version string if we have it.
- Issue #177 - Fix bug in `flask rundev` logging.
- Many workarounds for flaky acceptance tests, including some for the selenium/Chrome "Element is not clickable at point... Other element would receive the click" error.
- `biweeklybudget.screenscraper.ScreenScraper` - Save webdriver and browser logs on failure, and set Chrome to capture all logs.
- `biweeklybudget.screenscraper.ScreenScraper` - Add option to explicitly set a User-Agent on Chrome or PhantomJS.

- Issue #192 - Fix bug where the `is_` fields weren't set on OFXTransactions when created via ofxgetter remote API.
- `ofxgetter` - add support to list all accounts at the Institution of one account
- `ofxgetter` - add ability to specify how many days of data to retrieve

5.8.2 0.7.1 (2018-01-10)

- Issue #170 - Upgrade **all** python dependencies to their latest versions.
- Issue #171 - Upgrade Docker base image from `python:3.6.3-alpine3.4` to `python:3.6.4-alpine3.7`.
- Issue #157 - Remove PhantomJS from Docker image, as it's broken and shouldn't be needed.
- Switch TravisCI builds from Docker (`sudo: false`) to VM (`sudo: enabled`) infrastructure.

5.8.3 0.7.0 (2018-01-07)

This version has a remote OFX upload incompatibility. See below.

- Issue #156 - Add headless chrome support to `screenscraper.py`.
- Remove `pluggy` transient dependency from requirements.txt; was breaking builds.
- Following pytest, drop testing of and support for Python 3.3.
- Issue #159 - Implement internationalization of volume and distance units for Fuel Log pages. This change introduces five new settings: `FUEL_VOLUME_UNIT`, `FUEL_VOLUME_ABBREVIATION`, `DISTANCE_UNIT`, `DISTANCE_UNIT_ABBREVIATION` and `FUEL_ECO_ABBREVIATION`.
- Issue #154 - Fix documentation errors on the Getting Started page, "Running ofxgetter in Docker" section.
- Issue #152 - Fix for bug where new Transactions could be entered against inactive budgets. Ensure that existing transactions against inactive budgets can still be edited, but existing transactions cannot be changed to an inactive budget.
- Issue #161 - Fix bug where Transactions against inactive budgets weren't counted towards payperiod overall or per-budget totals.
- Issue #163 - Include next payment amount on Credit Payoffs view.
- Issue #84 - Remove vendored-in `ofxparse` package now that my PR #127 has been merged and released on PyPI. **Important note:** The version of ofxparse is changed in this release. If you are using `ofxgetter -r` (remote API mode), the versions of ofxparse (and therefore biweeklybudget/ofxgetter) must match between the client and server.
- Issue #165 - Remove vendored-in `wishlist` package now that my PR #8 has been merged and released on PyPI.
- Issue #155 - Refactor ofxgetter to fix bug where `SETTINGS_MODULE` was still required even if running remotely.

5.8.4 0.6.0 (2017-11-11)

- PR #140 - Support user-configurable currencies and currency formatting. This isn't all-out localization, but adds `CURRENCY_CODE` and `LOCALE_NAME` configuration settings to control the currency symbol and formatting used in the user interface and logs.

- PR #141 - Switch acceptance tests from PhantomJS to headless Chrome.
- Switch docs build screenshot script to use headless Chrome instead of PhantomJS.
- Issue #142 - Speed up acceptance tests. The acceptance tests recently crossed the 20-minute barrier, which is unacceptable. This makes some improvements to the tests, mainly around combining classes that can be combined and also using mysql/mysqldump to refresh the DB, instead of refreshing and recreating via the ORM. That offers a approximately 50-90% speed improvement for each of the 43 refreshes. Unfortunately, it seems that the majority of time is taken up by pytest-selenium; see Issue 142 for further information.
- Issue #125 - Switch Docker image base from `python:3.6.1` (Debian) to `python:3.6.3-alpine3.4` (Alpine Linux); drops final image size from 876MB to 274MB. (*Note:* Alpine linux does not have `/bin/bash`.)
- Issue #138 - Improvements to build process
  - Run acceptance tests against the built Docker container during runs of the `docker` tox environment / `tests/docker_build.py`.
  - Reminder to sign git release tags
  - Add `dev/release.py` script to handle GitHub releases.
- Issue #139 - Add field to Budget model to allow omitting specific budgets from spending graphs (the graphs on the Budgets view).

5.8.5 0.5.0 (2017-10-28)

This release includes database migrations.

- Issue #118 - PR to fix bugs in the wishlist dependency package, and vendor that patched version in under `biweeklybudget.vendored.wishlist`.
- Issue #113 - vendor in other git requirements (ofxclient and ofxparse) that seem unmaintained or inactive, so we can install via `pip`.
- Issue #115 - In Transactions view, add ability to filter by budget.
- Change `BiweeklyPayPeriod` class to never convert to floats (always use decimal.Decimal types).
- Issue #124 - Major changes to the `ofxgetter` and `ofxbackfiller` console scripts; centralize all database access in them to the new `biweeklybudget.ofxapi.local.OfxApiLocal` class and allow these scripts to function remotely, interacting with the ReST API instead of requiring direct database access.
- Issue #123 - Modify the Credit Payoffs view to allow removal of Increase and Onetime Payment settings lines.
- Issue #131 - Add better example data for screenshots.
- Issue #117 and #133 - Implement and then revert out a failed attempt at automatic balancing of budgets in the previous pay period.
- Issue #114
  - Add `transfer_id` field and `transfer` relationship to Transaction model, to link the halves of budget transfer transactions in the database. The alembic migration for this release iterates all Transactions in the database, and populates these links based on inferences of the description, date, account_id and notes fields of sequential pairs of Transactions. (Note: this migration would likely miss some links if two transfers were created simultaneously, and ended up with the Transaction IDs interleaved).
  - Identify transfer Transactions on the Edit Transaction modal, and provide link to the matching Transaction.
  - Add graph of spending by budget to Budgets view.

- Issue #133 - Change BiweeklyPayPeriod model to only use actual spent amount when creating remaining amount on payperiods in the past. Previously, all pay periods calculated the overall "remaining" amount as income minus the greater of `allocated` or `spent`; this resulted in pay periods in the past still including allocated-but-not-spent amounts counted against "remaining".

5.8.6 0.4.0 (2017-08-22)

- Have `ofxgetter` enable ofxclient logging when running at DEBUG level (`-vv`).
- Bump ofxclient requirement to my vanguard-fix branch for PR #47.
- Issue #101 - Fix static example amounts on `/projects` view.
- Issue #103 - Show most recent MPG in notification box after adding fuel fill.
- Issue #97 - Fix integration tests that are date-specific and break on certain dates (run all integration tests as if it were a fixed date).
- Issue #104 - Relatively major changes to add calculation of Credit account payoff times and amounts.
- Issue #107 - Fix bug where Budget Transfer modal dialog would always default to current date, even when viewing past or future pay periods.
- Issue #48 - UI support for adding and editing accounts.

5.8.7 0.3.0 (2017-07-09)

- Issue #88 - Add tracking of cost for Projects and Bills of Materials (BoM) for them.
- Add script / entry point to sync Amazon Wishlist with a Project.
- Issue #74 - Another attempt at working over-balance notification.

5.8.8 0.2.0 (2017-07-02)

- Fix `/pay_period_for` redirect to be a 302 instead of 301, add redirect logging, remove some old debug logging from that view.
- Fix logging exception in db_event_handlers on initial data load.
- Switch ofxparse requirement to use upstream repo now that https://github.com/jseutter/ofxparse/pull/127 is merged.
- Issue #83 - Fix 500 error preventing display of balance chart on `/` view when an account has a None ledger balance.
- Issue #86 - Allow budget transfers to periodic budgets.
- Issue #74 - Warning notification for low balance should take current pay period's overall allocated sum, minus reconciled transactions, into account.
- Fix some template bugs that were causing HTML to be escaped into plaintext.
- Issue #15 - Add pay period totals table to index page.
- Refactor form generation in UI to use new FormBuilder javascript class (DRY).
- Fix date-sensitive acceptance test.
- Issue #87 - Add fuel log / fuel economy tracking.

5.8.9 0.1.2 (2017-05-28)

- Minor fix to instructions printed after release build in `biweeklybudget/tests/docker_build.py`
- Issue #61 - Document running `ofxgetter` in the Docker container.
- fix ReconcileRule repr for uncommited (id is None)
- Issue #67 - ofxgetter logging - suppress DB and Alembic logging at INFO and above; log number of inserted and updated transactions.
- Issue #71 - Fix display text next to prev/curr/next periods on `/payperiod/YYYY-mm-dd` view; add 6 more future pay periods to the `/payperiods` table.
- Issue #72 - Add a built-in method for transferring money from periodic (per-pay-period) to standing budgets; add budget Transfer buttons on Budgets and Pay Period views.
- Issue #75 - Add link on payperiod views to skip a ScheduledTransaction instance this period.
- Issue #57 - Ignore future transactions from unreconciled transactions list.
- Transaction model - fix default for `date` field to actually be just a date; previously, Transactions with `date` left as default would attempt to put a full datetime into a date column, and throw a data truncation warning.
- Transaction model - Fix `__repr__` to not throw exception on un-persisted objects.
- When adding or updating the `actual_amount` of a Transaction against a Standing Budget, update the `current_balance` of the budget.
- Fix ordering of Transactions table on Pay Period view, to properly sort by date and then amount.
- Numerous fixes to date-sensitive acceptance tests.
- Issue #79 - Update `/pay_period_for` view to redirect to current pay period when called with no query parameters; add bookmarkable link to current pay period to Pay Periods view.

5.8.10 0.1.1 (2017-05-20)

- Improve ofxgetter/ofxupdater error handling; catch OFX files with error messages in them.
- Issue #62 - Fix phantomjs in Docker image. * Allow docker image tests to run against an existing image, defined by `DOCKER_TEST_TAG`. * Retry MySQL DB creation during Docker tests until it succeeds, or fails 10 times. * Add testing of PhantomJS in Docker image testing; check version and that it actually works (GET a page). * More reliable stopping and removing of Docker containers during Docker image tests.
- Issue #63 - Enable gunicorn request logging in Docker container.
- Switch to my fork of ofxclient in requirements.txt, to pull in ofxclient PR #41
- Issue #64 - Fix duplicate/multiple on click event handlers in UI that were causing duplicate transactions.

5.8.11 0.1.0 (2017-05-07)

- Initial Release

5.9 biweeklybudget

5.9.1 biweeklybudget package

Subpackages

biweeklybudget.flaskapp package

Subpackages

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views package

Submodules

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts.**AccountAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/account/<int:account_id> endpoint.

get(*account_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts.**AccountFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/account

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts.**AccountsView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /accounts view using the accounts.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts.**OneAccountView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the /accounts/<int:acct_id> view using the account.html template.

get(*acct_id*)

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**BudgetAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/budget/<int:budget_id> endpoint.

get(*budget_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**BudgetFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/budget

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**BudgetSpendingChartView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/chart-data/budget-spending/<str:aggregation> endpoint.

_budget_names()

_by_month()

_by_pay_period()

get(*aggregation*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**BudgetTxfrFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/budget_transfer

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**BudgetsView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /budgets view using the budgets.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets.**OneBudgetView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /budgets/<int:budget_id> view using the budgets.html template.

get(*budget_id*)

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.credit_payoffs module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.credit_payoffs.**AccountOfxAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/account_ofx_ajax/<int:account_id> endpoint.

get(*account_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.credit_payoffs.**AccountOfxFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/credit-payoff-account-ofx

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.credit_payoffs.**CreditPayoffsView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the top-level GET /accounts/credit-payoff view using `credit-payoffs.html` template.

_payment_settings_dict(*settings_json*)
Given the JSON string payment settings, return a dict of payment settings as expected by *InterestHelper* kwargs.

Parameters **settings_json** (*str*) – payment settings JSON

Returns payment settings dict

Return type dict

_payoffs_list(*ih*)
Return a payoffs list suitable for rendering.

Parameters **ih** (biweeklybudget.interest.InterestHelper) – interest helper instance

Returns list of payoffs suitable for rendering

Return type list

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.credit_payoffs.**PayoffSettingsFormHandler**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle POST /settings/credit-payoff

methods = ['POST']

post()
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.example module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.example.**ExampleView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

get()

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.**FormHandlerView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

_validate_date_ymd(*key*, *data*, *errors*)
Validate a YYYY-mm-dd date field.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the key in data to look at
- **data** (*dict*) – the form data
- **err_list** (*dict*) – list of error messages for the field

Returns updated err_list

Return type dict

_validate_decimal(*key*, *data*, *errors*)
Validate a Decimal field.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the key in data to look at
- **data** (*dict*) – the form data
- **err_list** (*dict*) – list of error messages for the field

Returns updated err_list

Return type dict

_validate_float(*key*, *data*, *errors*)
Validate a float field.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the key in data to look at
- **data** (*dict*) – the form data
- **err_list** (*dict*) – list of error messages for the field

Returns updated err_list

Return type dict

_validate_int(*key*, *data*, *errors*)
Validate an integer field.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the key in data to look at
- **data** (*dict*) – the form data
- **err_list** (*dict*) – list of error messages for the field

Returns updated err_list

Return type dict

_validate_not_empty(*key*, *data*, *errors*)
Validate that a string is not empty.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – the key in data to look at
- **data** (*dict*) – the form data
- **err_list** (*dict*) – list of error messages for the field

Returns updated err_list

Return type dict

fix_string(*s*)
Strip a string. If the result is empty, return None. Otherwise return the result.

Parameters **s** (*str*) – form data value

Returns stripped string or None

methods = ['POST']

post()
Handle a POST request for a form. Validate it, if valid update the DB.

Returns a JSON hash with the following structure:

'errors' -> hash of field names to list of error strings 'error_message' -> string error message 'success' -> boolean 'success_message' -> string success message

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**FuelAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/fuelLog endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in `columns[N][search][value]` where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global `search[value]` input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – Query currently being built

- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/ofx

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**FuelLogFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/fuel

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**FuelMPGChartView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/chart-data/fuel-economy endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**FuelPriceChartView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/chart-data/fuel-prices endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**FuelView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /fuel view using the fuel.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**VehicleAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/vehicle/<int:vehicle_id> endpoint.

get(*vehicle_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel.**VehicleFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/vehicle

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.help module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.help.**HelpView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /help view using the help.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.index module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.index.**AcctBalanaceChartView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/chart-data/account-balances endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.index.**IndexView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET / view using the index.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxAccounts**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /api/ofx/accounts endpoint.

This returns the JSON-ified return value from *get_accounts()* and will usually be called from *get_accounts()*.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/ofx endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in `columns[N][search][value]` where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global `search[value]` input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/ofx

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxStatementPost**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle POST /api/ofx/statement endpoint.

This is a ReST API bridge between *update_statement_ofx()* on the client side and *update_statement_ofx()* on the server side.

methods = ['POST']

post()

Handle POST to /api/ofx/statement (from *update_statement_ofx()*) to upload a new OFX Statement (via *update_statement_ofx()*).

The POSTed JSON should have the following keys:

- `acct_id` (int) the Account ID the Statement is for
- `mtime` (str) base64-encoded, pickled representation of the file modification time of the OFX file
- `filename` (str) the file name of the OFX file
- `ofx` (str) base64-encoded, pickled representation of the `ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx` instance representing the Statement

Returns a JSON object with the following fields:

- `success` (bool) whether the operation was successful
- `message` (str) message describing success or error message

For successful operations, the JSON object will contain the following additional fields:

- `count_new` (int) count of new transactions added
- `count_updated` (int) count of transactions updated
- `statement_id` (int) ID of the newly-added statement

HTTP Status Codes:

- 201 - Statement successfully added
- 500 - DuplicateFileException
- 400 - Any other error/exception

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxTransAjax**

Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Handle GET /ajax/ofx/<int:acct_id>/<str:fitid> endpoint.

get(*acct_id*, *fitid*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxTransView**

Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Render the GET /ofx/<int:acct_id>/<str:fitid> view using the `ofx.html` template.

get(*acct_id*, *fitid*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx.**OfxView**

Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Render the GET /ofx view using the `ofx.html` template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods.**PayPeriodView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the single PayPeriod GET /payperiod/YYYY-MM-DD view using the payperiod.html template.

get(*period_date*)

methods = ['GET']

suffix_for_period(*curr_pp*, *pp*)
Generate the suffix to use for the given pay period in the view

Parameters

- **curr_pp** (BiweeklyPayPeriod) – the current (today) pay period
- **pp** (BiweeklyPayPeriod) – the pay period in question

Returns suffix for the pay period

Return type str

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods.**PayPeriodsView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the top-level GET /payperiods view using payperiods.html template

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods.**PeriodForDateView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render a redirect from a given date to the pay period for that date

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods.**SchedToTransFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/sched_to_trans

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods.**SkipSchedTransFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/skip_sched_trans

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**BoMItemAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /ajax/projects/bom_item/<int:id> JSON view.

get(*id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**BoMItemFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/bom_item

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**BoMItemView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the GET /project/<int:project_id> view using the bomitem.html template.

get(*project_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**BoMItemsAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/projects/<int:project_id>/bom_items endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in `columns[N][search][value]` where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global `search[value]` input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

get(*project_id*)
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/projects/<int:project_id>/bom_items

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**ProjectAjax**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Render the GET /ajax/projects/<int:project_id> JSON view.

get(*project_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**ProjectsAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/projects endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in `columns[N][search][value]` where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global `search[value]` input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/projects

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**ProjectsFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/projects

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.projects.**ProjectsView**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Render the GET /projects view using the `projects.html` template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile.**OfxUnreconciledAjax**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Handle GET /ajax/unreconciled/ofx endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile.**ReconcileAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle POST /ajax/reconcile endpoint.

methods = ['POST']

post()
Handle POST /ajax/reconcile

Request is a JSON dict with two keys, "reconciled" and "ofxIgnored". "reconciled" value is a dict of integer transaction ID keys, to values which are either a string reason why the Transaction is being reconciled as "No OFX" or a 2-item list of OFXTransaction acct_id and fitid. "ofxIgnored" is a dict with string keys which are strings identifying an OFXTransaction in the form "<ACCT_ID>%<FITID>", and values are a string reason why the OFXTransaction is being reconciled without a matching Transaction.

Response is a JSON dict. Keys are success (boolean) and either error_message (string) or success_message (string).

Returns JSON response

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile.**ReconcileView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Render the top-level GET /reconcile view using reconcile.html template.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile.**TransUnreconciledAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/unreconciled/trans endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile.**TxnReconcileAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/reconcile/<int:reconcile_id> endpoint.

get(*reconcile_id*)

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled.**OneScheduledAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/scheduled/<int:sched_trans_id> endpoint.

get(*sched_trans_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled.**SchedTransFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/scheduled

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled.**ScheduledAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/scheduled endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in `columns[N][search][value]` where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global `search[value]` input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/ofx

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled.**ScheduledTransView**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

get(*sched_trans_id*)
Render the GET /scheduled/<int:sched_trans_id> view using the `scheduled.html` template.

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled.**ScheduledView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

get()
Render the GET /scheduled view using the scheduled.html template.

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.**SearchableAjaxView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

MethodView with helper methods for searching via DataTables ajax.

_args_dict(*args*)
Given a 1-dimensional dict of request parameters like those used by DataTables (i.e. keys like columns[2][search][value]), return a multidimensional dict representation of the same.

Returns deep/nested dict

Return type dict

_args_set_type(*a*)
Given a string portion of something in the argument dict, return it as the correct type.

Parameters **a** (*str*) – args dict key or value

Returns a in the proper type

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in columns[N][search][value] where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global search[value] input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to table.searchable() which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's search[value] input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global search[value].

Parameters

- **qs** (sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_have_column_search(*args*)
Determine if we have a column filter/search in effect, and if so, should use *_filterhack()* as our search function.

Parameters **args** (*dict*) – current request arguments

Returns whether or not request asks for column filtering

Return type bool

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET.

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions.**OneTransactionAjax**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

Handle GET /ajax/transactions/<int:trans_id> endpoint.

get(*trans_id*)

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions.**OneTransactionView**
Bases: flask.views.MethodView

get(*trans_id*)
Render the GET /transactions/<int:trans_id> view using the transactions.html template.

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions.**TransactionFormHandler**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview.FormHandlerView*

Handle POST /forms/transaction

methods = ['POST']

submit(*data*)
Handle form submission; create or update models in the DB. Raises an Exception for any errors.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns message describing changes to DB (i.e. link to created record)

Return type str

validate(*data*)
Validate the form data. Return None if it is valid, or else a hash of field names to list of error strings for each field.

Parameters **data** (*dict*) – submitted form data

Returns None if no errors, or hash of field name to errors for that field

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions.**TransactionsAjax**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview.SearchableAjaxView*

Handle GET /ajax/transactions endpoint.

_filterhack(*qs*, *s*, *args*)
DataTables 1.10.12 has built-in support for filtering based on a value in a specific column; when this is done, the filter value is set in columns[N][search][value] where N is the column number. However, the python datatables package used here only supports the global search[value] input, not the per-column one.

However, the DataTable search is implemented by passing a callable to `table.searchable()` which takes two arguments, the current Query that's being built, and the user's `search[value]` input; this must then return a Query object with the search applied.

In python datatables 0.4.9, this code path is triggered on `if callable(self.search_func) and search.get("value", None):`

As such, we can "trick" the table to use per-column searching (currently only if global searching is not being used) by examining the per-column search values in the request, and setting the search function to one (this method) that uses those values instead of the global `search[value]`.

Parameters

- **qs** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – Query currently being built
- **s** (*str*) – user search value
- **args** (*dict*) – args

Returns Query with searching applied

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

get()
Render and return JSON response for GET /ajax/ofx

methods = ['GET']

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions.**TransactionsView**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

get()
Render the GET /transactions view using the `transactions.html` template.

methods = ['GET']

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.utils module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.utils.**DateTestJS**
Bases: `flask.views.MethodView`

Handle GET /utils/datetest.js endpoint.

get()

methods = ['GET']

Submodules

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app.**before_request**()
When running in debug mode, clear jinja cache.

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app.**shutdown_session**(*exception=None*)

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.cli_commands module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.cli_commands.**CustomLoggingWSGIRequestHandler**(*request*, *client_address*, *server*)

Bases: werkzeug.serving.WSGIRequestHandler

Extend werkzeug request handler to include processing time in logs

handle()
Handles a request ignoring dropped connections.

log_request(*code='-'*, *size='-'*)
Log an accepted request.

This is called by send_response().

send_response(**args*, ***kw*)
Send the response header and log the response code.

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.cli_commands.**template_paths**()
Return a list of all Flask app template paths, to auto-reload on change.

from http://stackoverflow.com/a/41666467/211734

Returns list of all template paths

Return type list

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.context_processors module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.context_processors.**add_currency_symbol**()
Context processor to inject the proper currency symbol into the Jinja2 context as the "CURRENCY_SYM" variable.

Returns proper currency symbol for our locale and currency

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.context_processors.**notifications**()
Add notifications to template context for all templates.

Returns template context with notifications added

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.context_processors.**settings**()
Add settings to template context for all templates.

Returns template context with settings added

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**acct_icon_filter**(*acct*)
Given an Account, return the proper classes for an account type icon for it.

Parameters **acct** (biweeklybudget.models.account.Account) – the account

Returns string icon classes

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**ago_filter**(*dt*)
Format a datetime using humanize.naturaltime, "ago"

Parameters **dt** (*datetime.datetime*) – datetime to compare to now

Returns ago string

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**budget_cell_filter**(*d*)
Given a dictionary of budget IDs to names and amounts like that returned by *_dict_for_trans()*, return the <td> content for those budgets.

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**dateymd_filter**(*dt*)
Format a datetime using %Y-%m-%d

Parameters **dt** (*datetime.datetime*) – datetime to format

Returns formatted date

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**decimal_to_percent**(*d*)

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**dict_to_class_args**(*j*)

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**dollars_filter**(*x*)
Format as currency using *fmt_currency()*.

Parameters **x** – currency amount, int, float, decimal, etc.

Returns formatted currency

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**isodate_filter**(*dt*)
Format a datetime using %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S

Parameters **dt** (*datetime.datetime*) – datetime to format

Returns formatted date

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**monthsyears**(*num*)

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**period_panel_color_filter**(*x*)
Given the remaining amount for a pay period, return "red" if less than zero, "yellow" if less than 100, or otherwise "green".

Parameters **x** (*float*) – PayPeriod remaining amount

Returns "red", "yellow" or "green"

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**pluralize_filter**(*word*, *number=1*)
If number is greater than one, return word with an "s" appended, else return word unmodified.

Parameters

- **word** (*string*) – the word to pluralize or not
- **number** (*int*) – the number to check for greater-than-one-ness

Returns word, pluralized or not

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters.**reddollars_filter**(*x*)
Return a string similar to dollars_filter but in red text if negative.

Parameters **x** – dollar amount, int, float, decimal, etc.

Returns formatted currency

Return type str

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jinja_tests module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jinja_tests.**is_stale_data**(*dt*)
Given a datetime object, return True if we consider it to be "stale" data, False otherwise.

Parameters **dt** (*datetime*) – datetime for age of the data

Returns True if data is stale, False otherwise

Return type bool

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jsonencoder module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jsonencoder.**MagicJSONEncoder**(*skipkeys=False*, *ensure_ascii=True*, *check_circular=True*, *allow_nan=True*, *sort_keys=False*, *indent=None*, *separators=None*, *default=None*)
Bases: json.encoder.JSONEncoder

Customized JSONEncoder class that uses as_dict properties on objects to encode them.

default(*o*)
Implement this method in a subclass such that it returns a serializable object for o, or calls the base implementation (to raise a TypeError).

For example, to support arbitrary iterators, you could implement default like this:

```
def default(self, o):
    try:
        iterable = iter(o)
    except TypeError:
        pass
    else:
        return list(iterable)
    # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
    return JSONEncoder.default(self, o)
```

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.notifications module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.notifications.**NotificationsController**
Bases: object

static budget_account_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the sum of current balances for all is_budget_source accounts.

Returns Combined balance of all budget source accounts

Return type float

static budget_account_unreconciled(*sess=None*)
Return the sum of unreconciled txns for all is_budget_source accounts.

Returns Combined unreconciled amount of all budget source accounts

Return type float

static get_notifications()
Return all notifications that should be displayed at the top of pages, as a list in the order they should appear. Each list item is a dict with keys "classes" and "content", where classes is the string that should appear in the notification div's "class" attribute, and content is the string content of the div.

static num_stale_accounts(*sess=None*)
Return the number of accounts with stale data.

@TODO This is a hack because I just cannot figure out how to do this natively in SQLAlchemy.

Returns count of accounts with stale data

Return type int

static num_unreconciled_ofx(*sess=None*)
Return the number of unreconciled OFXTransactions.

Returns number of unreconciled OFXTransactions

Return type int

static pp_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the overall allocated sum for the current payperiod minus the sum of all reconciled Transactions for the pay period.

Returns overall allocated sum for the current pay period minus the sum of all reconciled Transactions for the pay period.

Return type float

static standing_budgets_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the sum of current balances of all standing budgets.

Returns sum of current balances of all standing budgets

Return type float

biweeklybudget.models package

Submodules

biweeklybudget.models.account module

class biweeklybudget.models.account.**Account**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'acct_type': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute ob

acct_type
Type of account (Enum *AcctType*)

all_statements
Relationship to all *OFXStatement* for this Account

apr
Finance rate (APR) for credit accounts

balance
Return the latest AccountBalance object for this Account.

Returns latest AccountBalance for this Account

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.account_balance.AccountBalance*

credit_limit
credit limit, for credit accounts

description
description

effective_apr
Return the effective APR for a credit account. If *prime_rate_margin* is not Null, return that added to the current US Prime Rate. Otherwise, return *apr*.

Returns Effective account APR

Return type decimal.Decimal

for_ofxgetter
Return whether or not this account should be handled by ofxgetter.

Returns whether or not ofxgetter should run for this account

Return type bool

id
Primary Key

interest_class_name
Name of the *biweeklybudget.interest._InterestCalculation* subclass used to calculate interest for this account.

is_active
whether or not the account is active and can be used, or historical

is_budget_source
Return whether or not this account should be considered a funding source for Budgets.

Returns whether or not this account is a Budget funding source

Return type bool

is_stale
Return whether or not there is stale data for this account.

Returns whether or not data for this account is stale

Return type bool

last_interest_charge
Return the amount of the last interest charge for this account. Raise an exception if one could not be identified.

Returns amount of last interest charge for this account

Return type decimal.Decimal

min_payment_class_name
Name of the *biweeklybudget.interest._MinPaymentFormula* subclass used to calculate minimum payments for this account.

name
name for the account

negate_ofx_amounts
For use in reconciling our *Transaction* entries with the account's *OFXTransaction* entries, whether or not to negate the OfxTransaction amount. We enter Transactions with income as negative amounts and expenses as positive amounts, but most bank OFX statements will show the opposite.

ofx_cat_memo_to_name
whether or not to concatenate the OFX memo text onto the OFX name text; for banks like Chase that use the memo for run-on from the name

ofx_statement
Return the latest OFXStatement for this Account.

Returns latest OFXStatement for this Account

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

ofxgetter_config
Return the deserialized ofxgetter_config_json dict.

Returns ofxgetter config

Return type dict

ofxgetter_config_json
JSON-encoded ofxgetter configuration

prime_rate_margin
Margin added to the US Prime Rate to determine APR, for credit accounts.

re_interest_charge
regex for matching transactions as interest charges

re_interest_paid
regex for matching transactions as interest paid

re_late_fee
regex for matching transactions as late fees

re_other_fee
regex for matching transactions as other fees

re_payment
regex for matching transactions as payments

reconcile_trans
Include Transactions and OFXTransactions from this account when reconciling. Set to False to exclude accounts that are investment, payment only, or otherwise won't have a matching Transaction for each OFXTransaction.

set_balance(***kwargs*)
Create an AccountBalance object for this account and associate it with the account. Add it to the current session.

set_ofxgetter_config(*config*)
Set ofxgetter configuration.

Parameters **config** (*dict*) – ofxgetter configuration

unreconciled
Return a query to match all unreconciled Transactions for this account.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled Transactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

unreconciled_sum
Return the sum of all unreconciled transaction amounts for this account.

Returns sum of amounts of all unreconciled transactions

Return type float

vault_creds_path
path in Vault to read the credentials from

class biweeklybudget.models.account.**AcctType**
Bases: enum.Enum

An enumeration.

Bank = 1

Cash = 4

Credit = 2

Investment = 3

Other = 5

exception biweeklybudget.models.account.**NoInterestChargedError**(*acct*)
Bases: Exception

Exception raised when an *Account* does not have an OFXTransaction for interest charged within the last 32 days.

biweeklybudget.models.account_balance module

class biweeklybudget.models.account_balance.**AccountBalance**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'account': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

account
Relationship to *Account* this balance is for

account_id
ID of the account this balance is for

avail
Available balance

avail_date
as-of date for the available balance

id
Primary Key

ledger
Ledger balance, or investment account value, or credit card balance

ledger_date
as-of date for the ledger balance

overall_date
overall balance as of DateTime

biweeklybudget.models.base module

class biweeklybudget.models.base.**ModelAsDict**
Bases: object

_dict_properties = []
Class properties to include in *as_dict* result.

as_dict
Return a dict representation of the model.

Returns model's variables/attributes

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.models.budget_model module

class biweeklybudget.models.budget_model.**Budget**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'budget_transactions': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAt

budget_transactions

current_balance
current balance for standing budgets

description
description

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

is_income
whether this is an Income budget (True) or expense (False).

is_periodic
Whether the budget is standing (long-running) or periodic (resets each pay period or budget cycle)

name
name of the budget

omit_from_graphs
whether or not to omit this budget from spending graphs

planned_transactions

scheduled_transactions

starting_balance
starting balance for periodic budgets

biweeklybudget.models.budget_transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.budget_transaction.**BudgetTransaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

Represents the portion (amount) of a Transaction that is allocated against a specific budget. There will be one or more BudgetTransactions associated with each *Transaction*.

_sa_class_manager = {'amount': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute objec

amount
Amount of the transaction against this budget

budget
Relationship - the *Budget* this transaction is against

budget_id
ID of the Budget this transaction is against

id
Primary Key

trans_id
ID of the Transaction this is part of

transaction
Relationship - the *Transaction* this is part of

biweeklybudget.models.dbsetting module

class biweeklybudget.models.dbsetting.**DBSetting**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'default_value': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribut

default_value
Default value - usually JSON

is_json
Whether setting is JSON, or plain text

name
Primary Key

value
Setting value - usually JSON

biweeklybudget.models.fuel module

class biweeklybudget.models.fuel.**FuelFill**(***kwargs*)

Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_previous_entry()

Get the previous fill for this vehicle by odometer reading, or None.

Returns the previous fill for this vehicle, by odometer reading, or None.

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.fuel.FuelFill*

_sa_class_manager = {'calculated_miles': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttri

calculate_mpg()

Calculate `calculated_mpg` field.

Returns True if recalculate, False if unable to calculate

Return type bool

calculated_miles

Number of miles actually traveled since the last fill.

calculated_mpg

Calculated MPG, based on last fill

cost_per_gallon

Fuel cost per gallon

date

date of the fill

fill_location

Location of fill - usually a gas station name/address

gallons

Total amount of fuel (gallons)

id

Primary Key

level_after

Fuel level after fill, as a percentage (Integer 0-100)

level_before

Fuel level before fill, as a percentage (Integer 0-100)

notes

Notes

odometer_miles

Odometer reading of the vehicle, in miles

reported_miles

Number of miles the vehicle thinks it's traveled since the last fill.

reported_mpg

MPG as reported by the vehicle itself

total_cost

Total cost of fill

validate_gallons(*_*, *value*)

validate_odometer_miles(_, *value*)

vehicle
The vehicle

vehicle_id
ID of the vehicle

class biweeklybudget.models.fuel.**Vehicle**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'fuellog': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

fuellog

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

name
Name of vehicle

biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement module

class biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.**OFXStatement**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'account': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

account
Relationship to the *Account* this statement is for

account_id
Foreign key - Account.id - ID of the account this statement is for

acct_type
Textual account type, from the bank (i.e. "Checking")

acctid
Institution's account ID

as_of
Last OFX statement datetime

avail_bal
Available balance

avail_bal_as_of
as-of date for the available balance

bankid
FID of the Institution

brokerid
BrokerID, for investment accounts

currency
Currency definition ("USD")

file_mtime
File mtime

filename
Filename parsed from

id
Unique ID

ledger_bal
Ledger balance, or investment account value

ledger_bal_as_of
as-of date for the ledger balance

ofx_trans

routing_number
Routing Number

type
Account Type, string corresponding to ofxparser.ofxparser.AccountType

biweeklybudget.models.ofx_transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.ofx_transaction.**OFXTransaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'account': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

account
Account this transaction is associated with

account_amount
Return the amount of the transaction, appropriately negated if the *Account* for this transaction has *negate_ofx_amounts* True.

Returns amount, negated as appropriate

Return type decimal.Decimal

account_id
Account ID this transaction is associated with

amount
OFX - Amount

checknum
OFX - Checknum

date_posted
OFX - Date Posted

description
Description

first_statement_by_date
Return the first OFXStatement on or after *self.date_posted*.

Returns first OFXStatement on or after *self.date_posted*

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

fitid
OFX - FITID

is_interest_charge
Account's `re_interest_charge` matched

is_interest_payment
Account's `re_interest_paid` matched

is_late_fee
Account's `re_late_fee` matched

is_other_fee
Account's `re_fee` matched

is_payment
Account's `re_payment` matched

mcc
OFX - MCC

memo
OFX - Memo

name
OFX - Name

notes
Notes

static params_from_ofxparser_transaction(*t*, *acct_id*, *stmt*, *cat_memo=False*)
Given an ofxparser.ofxparser.Transaction object, generate and return a dict of kwargs to create a new OFXTransaction.

Parameters

- **t** (`ofxparser.ofxparser.Transaction`) – ofxparser transaction
- **acct_id** (*int*) – OFXAccount ID
- **stmt** (`biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement`) – OFXStatement this transaction was on
- **cat_memo** (*bool*) – whether or not to concatenate OFX Memo to Name

Returns dict of kwargs to create an OFXTransaction

Return type dict

reconcile

reconcile_id
The reconcile_id for the OFX Transaction

sic
OFX - SIC

statement
OFXStatement this transaction was last seen in

statement_id
OFXStatement ID this transaction was last seen in

trans_type
OFX - Transaction Type

static unreconciled(*db*)
Return a query to match all unreconciled OFXTransactions.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled OFXTransactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

update_is_fields()
Method to update all `is_*` fields on this instance, given the `re_*` properties of *account*.

biweeklybudget.models.projects module

class biweeklybudget.models.projects.**BoMItem**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'id': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute object at

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

line_cost
The total cost for this BoM Item, unit_cost times quantity

Returns total line cost

Return type decimal.Decimal

name
Name of item

notes
Notes / Description

project
Relationship to the *Project* this item is for

project_id
Project ID

quantity
Quantity Required

unit_cost
Unit Cost / Cost Each

url
URL

class biweeklybudget.models.projects.**Project**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'id': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute object at

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

name
Name of project

notes
Notes / Description

remaining_cost
Return the remaining cost of all line items (*BoMItem*) for this project which are still active

Returns remianing cost of this project

Return type float

total_cost
Return the total cost of all line items (*BoMItem*) for this project.

Returns total cost of this project

Return type float

biweeklybudget.models.reconcile_rule module

class biweeklybudget.models.reconcile_rule.**ReconcileRule**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'id': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute object at

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether the rule is enabled or disabled

name
Name of the rule

biweeklybudget.models.scheduled_transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.scheduled_transaction.**ScheduledTransaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'account': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

account
Relationship - *Account* the transaction is against

account_id
ID of the account the transaction is against

amount
Amount of the transaction

budget
Relationship - *Budget* the transaction is against

budget_id
ID of the budget the transaction is against

date
Denotes a scheduled transaction that will happen once on the given date

day_of_month
Denotes a scheduled transaction that happens on the same day of each month

description
description

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether the scheduled transaction is enabled or disabled

notes
notes

num_per_period
Denotes a scheduled transaction that happens N times per pay period

recurrence_str
Return a string describing the recurrence interval. This is a string of the format `YYYY-mm-dd`, `N per period` or `N(st|nd|rd|th)` where `N` is an integer.

Returns string describing recurrence interval

Return type str

schedule_type
Return a string describing the type of schedule; one of `date` (a specific Date), `per period` (a number per pay period)‘‘ or `monthly` (a given day of the month).

Returns string describing type of schedule

Return type str

transactions

validate_day_of_month(_, *value*)

validate_num_per_period(_, *value*)

biweeklybudget.models.transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.transaction.**Transaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

Class that describes Transactions that have actually occurred, against one account and one or more budgets.

Note that in addition to the usual class attributes, the constructor of this class also accepts a `budget_amounts` keyword argument, which passes its value on to *set_budget_amounts()*.

_dict_properties = ['actual_amount']
Class properties to include in *as_dict* result.

_sa_class_manager = {'account': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute obje

account
Relationship - *Account* this transaction is against

account_id
ID of the account this transaction is against

actual_amount
Actual amount of the transaction.

Returns actual total amount of the transaction

Return type decimal.Decimal

budget_transactions

budgeted_amount
Budgeted amount of the transaction, if it was budgeted ahead of time via a *ScheduledTransaction*. This attribute is only set by *submit()* and *submit()*. And, for some incorrect reason, by *biweeklybudget.models.utils.do_budget_transfer()*.

date
date of the transaction

description
description

id
Primary Key

notes
free-form notes

planned_budget
Relationship - the *Budget* this transaction was planned to be funded by, if it was planned ahead via a *ScheduledTransaction*.

planned_budget_id
ID of the Budget this transaction was planned to be funded by, if it was planned ahead via a *ScheduledTransaction*

reconcile

scheduled_trans
Relationship - the *ScheduledTransaction* this Transaction was created from; set when a scheduled transaction is converted to a real one

scheduled_trans_id
ID of the ScheduledTransaction this Transaction was created from; set when a scheduled transaction is converted to a real one

set_budget_amounts(*budget_amounts*)
Manage child *BudgetTransaction* objects corresponding to budget allocations of the amount of this transaction. Given a dictionary (`budget_amounts`) of budgets (either int ID or *Budget* instances) to Decimal amounts, ensure that the BudgetTransactions for this Transaction match those amounts.

This method does NOT commit changes; it will modify database state and add the modifications to this object's session, but the calling code must commit changes.

Parameters **budget_amounts** (*dict*) – Mapping of one or more Budgets to the amount of this Transaction allocated to that Budget. Keys may be either an int *id* or a *Budget* instance, values must be a Decimal.

transfer
Relationship - the *Transaction* that makes up the other half/side of a transfer, if this transaction was for a transfer.

transfer_id
If the transaction is one half of a transfer, the Transaction ID of the other half/side of the transfer.

static unreconciled(*db*)
Return a query to match all unreconciled Transactions.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled Transactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

biweeklybudget.models.txn_reconcile module

class biweeklybudget.models.txn_reconcile.**TxnReconcile**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = {'id': <sqlalchemy.orm.attributes.InstrumentedAttribute object at

id
Primary Key

note
Notes

ofx_account_id
OFX Transaction Account ID

ofx_fitid
OFX Transaction FITID

ofx_trans
Relationship - *OFXTransaction*

reconciled_at
time when this reconcile was made

rule
Relationship - *ReconcileRule* that created this reconcile, if any.

rule_id
ReconcileRule ID; set if this reconcile was created by a rule

transaction
Relationship - *Transaction*

txn_id
Transaction ID

biweeklybudget.models.utils module

biweeklybudget.models.utils.**do_budget_transfer**(*db_sess*, *txn_date*, *amount*, *account*, *from_budget*, *to_budget*, *notes=None*)
Transfer a given amount from `from_budget` to `to_budget` on `txn_date`. This method does NOT commit

database changes. There are places where we rely on this function not committing changes.

Parameters

- **db_sess** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries
- **txn_date** (*datetime.date*) – date to make the transfer Transactions on
- **amount** (*float*) – amount of money to transfer
- **account** (biweeklybudget.models.account.Account) –
- **from_budget** (biweeklybudget.models.budget_model.Budget) –
- **to_budget** (biweeklybudget.models.budget_model.Budget) –
- **notes** (*str*) – Notes to add to the Transaction

Returns list of Transactions created for the transfer

Return type list of *Transaction* objects

biweeklybudget.ofxapi package

biweeklybudget.ofxapi.**apiclient**(*api_url=None*, *ca_bundle=None*, *client_cert=None*, *client_key=None*)

Submodules

biweeklybudget.ofxapi.exceptions module

exception biweeklybudget.ofxapi.exceptions.**DuplicateFileException**(*acct_id*, *filename*, *stmt_id*)

Bases: Exception

Exception raised when trying to parse a file that has already been parsed for the Account (going by the OFX signon date).

biweeklybudget.ofxapi.local module

class biweeklybudget.ofxapi.local.**OfxApiLocal**(*db_sess*)

Bases: object

_create_statement(*acct*, *ofx*, *mtime*, *filename*)

Create an OFXStatement for this OFX file. If one already exists with the same account and filename, raise DuplicateFileException.

Parameters

- **acct** (biweeklybudget.models.account.Account) – the Account this statement is for
- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **mtime** (*datetime.datetime*) – OFX file modification time (or current time)
- **filename** (*str*) – OFX file name

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

Raises DuplicateFileException

_new_updated_counts()
Return integer counts of the number of *OFXTransaction* objects that have been created and updated.

Returns 2-tuple of new OFXTransactions created, OFXTransactions updated

Return type tuple

_update_bank_or_credit(*acct*, *ofx*, *stmt*)
Update a single OFX file for this Bank or Credit account.

Parameters

- **acct** (biweeklybudget.models.account.Account) – the Account this statement is for
- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **stmt** (biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement) – the OFXStatement for this statement

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

_update_investment(*acct*, *ofx*, *stmt*)
Update a single OFX file for this Investment account.

Parameters

- **acct** (biweeklybudget.models.account.Account) – the Account this statement is for
- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **stmt** (biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement) – the OFXStatement for this statement

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

get_accounts()
Query the database for all *ofxgetter-enabled Accounts* that have a non-empty *biweeklybudget.models.account.Account.ofxgetter_config* and a non-None *biweeklybudget.models.account.Account.vault_creds_path*. Return a dict of string *Account name* to dict with keys:

- vault_path - *vault_creds_path*
- config - *ofxgetter_config*
- id - *id*
- cat_memo - *ofx_cat_memo_to_name*

Returns dict of account names to configuration

Return type dict

update_statement_ofx(*acct_id*, *ofx*, *mtime=None*, *filename=None*)
Update a single statement for the specified account, from an OFX file.

Parameters

- **acct_id** (*int*) – Account ID that statement is for
- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **mtime** (*datetime.datetime*) – OFX file modification time (or current time)
- **filename** (*str*) – OFX file name

Returns 3-tuple of the int ID of the *OFXStatement* created by this run, int count of new *OFXTransaction* created, and int count of *OFXTransaction* updated

Return type tuple

Raises RuntimeError on error parsing OFX or unknown account type; *DuplicateFileException* if the file (according to the OFX signon date/time) has already been recorded.

biweeklybudget.ofxapi.remote module

class biweeklybudget.ofxapi.remote.**OfxApiRemote**(*api_base_url*, *ca_bundle=None*, *client_cert_path=None*, *client_key_path=None*)
Bases: object

Remote OFX API client, used by ofxgetter/ofxbackfiller when running on a remote system.

get_accounts()
Query the database for all *ofxgetter-enabled Accounts* that have a non-empty *biweeklybudget.models.account.Account.ofxgetter_config* and a non-None *biweeklybudget.models.account.Account.vault_creds_path*. Return a dict of string *Account name* to dict with keys:

- vault_path - *vault_creds_path*
- config - *ofxgetter_config*
- id - *id*
- cat_memo - *ofx_cat_memo_to_name*

Returns dict of account names to configuration

Return type dict

update_statement_ofx(*acct_id*, *ofx*, *mtime=None*, *filename=None*)
Update a single statement for the specified account, from an OFX file.

Parameters

- **acct_id** (*int*) – Account ID that statement is for
- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **mtime** (*datetime.datetime*) – OFX file modification time (or current time)
- **filename** (*str*) – OFX file name

Returns 3-tuple of the int ID of the *OFXStatement* created by this run, int count of new *OFXTransaction* created, and int count of *OFXTransaction* updated

Return type tuple

Raises `RuntimeError` on error parsing OFX or unknown account type; *DuplicateFileException* if the file (according to the OFX signon date/time) has already been recorded.

Submodules

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx module

class biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**OfxBackfiller**(*client*, *savedir*)
Bases: object

Class to backfill OFX in database from files on disk.

_do_account_dir(*acct_id*, *path*)
Handle all OFX statements in a per-account directory.

Parameters

- **acct_id** (*int*) – account database ID
- **path** (*str*) – absolute path to per-account directory

_do_one_file(*acct_id*, *path*)
Parse one OFX file and use OFXUpdater to upsert it into the DB.

Parameters

- **acct_id** (*int*) – Account ID number
- **path** (*str*) – absolute path to OFX/QFX file

run()
Main entry point - run the backfill.

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**main**()
Main entry point - instantiate and run *OfxBackfiller*.

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**parse_args**()
Parse command-line arguments.

biweeklybudget.biweeklypayperiod module

class biweeklybudget.biweeklypayperiod.**BiweeklyPayPeriod**(*start_date*, *db_session*)
Bases: object

This object contains all logic related to working with pay periods, specifically finding a pay period for a given data, and figuring out the start and end dates of pay periods. Sure, the app is called "biweeklybudget" but there's no reason to hard-code logic all over the place that's this simple.

_data
Return the object-local data cache dict. Build it if not already present.

Returns object-local data cache

Return type dict

_dict_for_sched_trans(*t*)
Return a dict describing the ScheduledTransaction t. Called from *_trans_dict()*.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")
- `sched_trans_id` **None**
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**Decimal.decimal**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` **None**
- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None
- `budgets` (**dict**) dict of information on the Budgets this Transaction is against. Keys are budget IDs (**int**), values are dicts with keys "amount" (**Decimal**) and "name" (**string**).

Parameters **t** (ScheduledTransaction) – ScheduledTransaction to describe

Returns common-format dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_dict_for_trans(*t*)

Return a dict describing the Transaction t. Called from *_trans_dict()*.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")
- `sched_trans_id` (**int**) for Transactions, the ScheduledTransaction `id` that it was created from, or None.
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**Decimal.decimal**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` (**Decimal.decimal**) the budgeted amount. This may be None.
- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None
- `planned_budget_id` (**int**) the id of the Budget the transaction was planned against, if any. May be None.
- `planned_budget_name` (**str**) the name of the Budget the transaction was planned against, if any. May be None.

- `budgets` (**dict**) dict of information on the Budgets this Transaction is against. Keys are budget IDs (**int**), values are dicts with keys "amount" (**Decimal**) and "name" (**string**).

Parameters **t** (`Transaction`) – transaction to describe

Returns common-format dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_income_budget_ids
Return a list of all *Budget* IDs for Income budgets.

Returns list of income budget IDs

Return type list

_make_budget_sums()
Find the sums of all transactions per periodic budget ID ; return a dict where keys are budget IDs and values are per-budget dicts containing:

- `budget_amount` *(Decimal.decimal)* - the periodic budget *starting_balance*.
- `allocated` *(Decimal.decimal)* - sum of all *ScheduledTransaction* and *Transaction* amounts against the budget this period. For actual transactions, we use the *budgeted_amount* if present (not None).
- `spent` *(Decimal.decimal)* - the sum of all actual *Transaction* amounts against the budget this period.
- `trans_total` *(Decimal.decimal)* - the sum of spent amounts for Transactions that have them, or allocated amounts for ScheduledTransactions.
- `remaining` *(Decimal.decimal)* - the remaining amount in the budget. This is `budget_amount` minus the greater of `allocated` or `trans_total`. For income budgets, this is always positive.

Returns dict of dicts, transaction sums and amounts per budget

Return type dict

_make_combined_transactions()
Combine all Transactions and ScheduledTransactions from `self._data_cache` into one ordered list of similar dicts, adding dates to the monthly ScheduledTransactions as appropriate and excluding ScheduledTransactions that have been converted to real Transactions. Store the finished list back into `self._data_cache`.

_make_overall_sums()
Return a dict describing the overall sums for this pay period, namely:

- `allocated` *(Decimal.decimal)* total amount allocated via *ScheduledTransaction*, *Transaction* (counting the *budgeted_amount* for Transactions that have one), or *Budget* (not counting income budgets).
- `spent` *(Decimal.decimal)* total amount actually spent via *Transaction*.
- `income` *(Decimal.decimal)* total amount of income allocated this pay period. Calculated value (from *_make_budget_sums()* / `self._data_cache['budget_sums']`) should be negative, but is returned as its positive inverse (absolute value).
- `remaining` *(Decimal.decimal)* income minus the greater of `allocated` or `spent` for current or future pay periods, or minus `spent` for pay periods ending in the past (*is_in_past*)

Returns dict describing sums for the pay period

Return type dict

_scheduled_transactions_date()
Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by date (schedule_type == "date") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by date, for this pay period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_scheduled_transactions_monthly()
Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by day of month (schedule_type == "monthly") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by day of month (monthly) for this period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_scheduled_transactions_per_period()
Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by number per period (schedule_type == "per period") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by number per period, for this pay period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_trans_dict(*t*)
Given a Transaction or ScheduledTransaction, return a dict of a common format describing the object.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")
- `sched_trans_id` (**int**) for Transactions, the ScheduledTransaction `id` that it was created from, or None.
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**Decimal.decimal**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` (**Decimal.decimal**) the budgeted amount. This may be None.
- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `budgets` (**dict**) dict of information on the Budgets this Transaction is against. Keys are budget IDs (**int**), values are dicts with keys "amount" (**Decimal**) and "name" (**string**).
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None
- `planned_budget_id` (**int**) the id of the Budget the transaction was planned against, if any. May be None.
- `planned_budget_name` (**str**) the name of the Budget the transaction was planned against, if any. May be None.

Parameters **t** (*Transaction* or *ScheduledTransaction*) – the object to return a dict for

Returns dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_transactions()
Return a Query for all *Transaction* for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all Transactions for this pay period

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

budget_sums
Return a dict of budget sums; the return value of *_make_budget_sums()*.

Returns dict of dicts, transaction sums and amounts per budget

Return type dict

clear_cache()
Clear the cached transaction, budget and sum data stored in *self._data_cache* and returned by *_data*.

end_date
Return the date of the last day in this pay period. The pay period is generally considered to end at the last instant (i.e. 23:59:59) of this date.

Returns last date in the pay period

Return type datetime.date

filter_query(*query*, *date_prop*)
Filter `query` for `date_prop` in this pay period. Returns a copy of the query.

e.g. to filter an existing query of *OFXTransaction* for the BiweeklyPayPeriod starting on 2017-01-14:

```
q = # some query here
p = BiweeklyPayPeriod(date(2017, 1, 14))
q = p.filter_query(q, OFXTransaction.date_posted)
```

Parameters

- **query** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – The query to filter
- **date_prop** – the Model's date property, to filter on.

Returns the filtered query

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

is_in_past

next
Return the BiweeklyPayPeriod following this one.

Returns next BiweeklyPayPeriod after this one

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

overall_sums
Return a dict of overall sums; the return value of *_make_overall_sums()*.

Returns dict describing sums for the pay period

Return type dict

static period_for_date(*dt*, *db_session*)
Given a datetime, return the BiweeklyPayPeriod instance describing the pay period containing this date.

Todo: This is a very naive, poorly-performing implementation.

Parameters

- **dt** (datetime or date) – datetime or date to find the pay period for
- **db_session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns BiweeklyPayPeriod containing the specified date

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

period_interval
Return the interval between BiweeklyPayPeriods as a timedelta.

Returns interval between BiweeklyPayPeriods

Return type datetime.timedelta

period_length
Return the length of a BiweeklyPayPeriod; this is calculated as *period_interval* minus one second.

Returns length of one BiweeklyPayPeriod

Return type datetime.timedelta

previous
Return the BiweeklyPayPeriod preceding this one.

Returns previous BiweeklyPayPeriod before this one

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

start_date
Return the starting date for this pay period. The period is generally considered to start at midnight (00:00) of this date.

Returns start date for pay period

Return type datetime.date

transactions_list
Return an ordered list of dicts, each representing a transaction for this pay period. Dicts have keys and values as described in *_trans_dict()*.

Returns ordered list of transaction dicts

Return type list

biweeklybudget.cliutils module

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_debug**(*logger*)
set logger level to DEBUG, and debug-level output format, via *set_log_level_format()*.

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_info**(*logger*)
set logger level to INFO via *set_log_level_format()*.

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_level_format**(*logger*, *level*, *format*)
Set logger level and format.

Parameters

- **logger** (*logging.Logger*) – the logger object to set on
- **level** (*int*) – logging level; see the logging constants.
- **format** (*str*) – logging formatter format string

biweeklybudget.db module

biweeklybudget.db.**_alembic_get_current_rev**(*config*, *script*)
Works sorta like alembic.command.current

Parameters **config** – alembic Config

Returns current revision

Return type str

biweeklybudget.db.**cleanup_db**()
This must be called from all scripts, using

atexit.register(cleanup_db)

biweeklybudget.db.**db_session = <sqlalchemy.orm.scoping.scoped_session object>**
sqlalchemy.orm.scoping.scoped_session session

biweeklybudget.db.**engine = Engine(sqlite:///:memory:)**
The database engine object; return value of sqlalchemy.create_engine().

biweeklybudget.db.**init_db**()
Initialize the database; call sqlalchemy.schema.MetaData.create_all() on the metadata object.

biweeklybudget.db.**upsert_record**(*model_class*, *key_fields*, ***kwargs*)
Upsert a record in the database.

key_fields is either a string primary key field name (a key in the kwargs dict) or a list or tuple of string primary key field names, for compound keys.

If a record can be found matching these keys, it will be updated and committed. If not, a new one will be inserted. Either way, the record is returned.

sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session.commit() is **NOT** called.

Parameters

- **model_class** (biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict) – the class of model to insert/update
- **key_fields** – The field name(s) (keys in kwargs) that make up the primary key. This can be a single string, or a list or tuple of strings for compound keys. The values for these key fields MUST be included in kwargs.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – arguments to provide to the model class constructor, or to update if there is an existing record matching the key.

Returns inserted or updated record; type is an instance of model_class

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers module

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_account_re_change**(*session*)
Handler for change of one of:

- *re_interest_paid*
- *re_interest_charge*
- *re_late_fee*
- *re_other_fee*
- *re_payment*

When one of these regexes is changed on an Account, we trigger a re-run of *update_is_fields()* on all OFXTransactions for the account.

Parameters **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_before_flush**(*session*, *flush_context*, *instances*)
Hook into before_flush (sqlalchemy.orm.events.SessionEvents.before_flush()) on the DB session, to handle updates that need to be made before persisting data. Currently, this method just calls a number of other methods to handle specific cases:

- *handle_new_or_deleted_budget_transaction()*

Parameters

- **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session
- **flush_context** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.UOWTransaction*) – internal SQLAlchemy object
- **instances** – deprecated

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_budget_trans_amount_change**(***kwargs*)
Handle change of *BudgetTransaction.amount* for existing instances (trans_id is not None). For new or deleted instances, we rely on *handle_new_or_deleted_budget_transaction()* called via *handle_before_flush()*.

If the BudgetTransaction's *budget* uses a *Budget* with *is_periodic* False (i.e. a standing budget), update the Budget's *current_balance* for this transaction.

See: sqlalchemy.orm.events.AttributeEvents.set()

Parameters **kwargs** (*dict*) – keyword arguments

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_new_or_deleted_budget_transaction**(*session*)
before_flush event handler (sqlalchemy.orm.events.SessionEvents.before_flush()) on the DB session, to handle creation of *new* BudgetTransactions or deletion of BudgetTransactions. For updates to existing BudgetTransactions, we rely on *handle_budget_trans_amount_change()*.

If the BudgetTransaction's *budget* is a *Budget* with *is_periodic* False (i.e. a standing budget), update the Budget's *current_balance* for this transaction.

Parameters **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_ofx_transaction_new_or_change**(*session*)
before_flush event handler (sqlalchemy.orm.events.SessionEvents.before_flush()) on the DB session, to handle setting the is_* fields on new or changed OFXTransaction instances according to its Account.

Parameters **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**init_event_listeners**(*db_session*, *engine*)
Initialize/register all SQLAlchemy event listeners.

See http://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/latest/orm/events.html

Parameters

- **db_session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.scoping.scoped_session*) – the Database Session
- **engine** (*sqlalchemy.engine.Engine*) – top-level Database Engine instance

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**query_profile_after**(*conn*, *cursor*, *statement*, *parameters*, *context*, _)
Query profiling database event listener, to be added as listener on the Engine's `after_cursor_execute` event.

For information, see: http://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/latest/faq/performance.html#query-profiling

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**query_profile_before**(*conn*, *cursor*, *statement*, *parameters*, *context*, _)
Query profiling database event listener, to be added as listener on the Engine's `before_cursor_execute` event.

For information, see: http://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/latest/faq/performance.html#query-profiling

biweeklybudget.initdb module

biweeklybudget.initdb.**main**()

biweeklybudget.initdb.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.interest module

class biweeklybudget.interest.**AdbCompoundedDaily**(*apr*)
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._InterestCalculation*

Average Daily Balance method, compounded daily (like American Express).

calculate(*principal*, *first_d*, *last_d*, *transactions={}*)
Calculate compound interest for the specified principal.

Parameters

- **principal** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance at beginning of statement period
- **first_d** (*datetime.date*) – date of beginning of statement period
- **last_d** (*datetime.date*) – last date of statement period
- **transactions** (*dict*) – dict of datetime.date to float amount adjust the balance by on the specified dates.

Returns dict describing the result: end_balance (float), interest_paid (float)

Return type dict

description = 'Average Daily Balance Compounded Daily (AmEx)'
Human-readable string name of the interest calculation type.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**CCStatement**(*interest_cls*, *principal*, *min_payment_cls*, *billing_period*, *transactions={}*, *end_balance=None*, *interest_amt=None*)

Bases: object

Represent a credit card statement (one billing period).

apr

billing_period
Return the Billing Period for this statement.

Returns billing period for this statement

Return type *_BillingPeriod*

end_date

interest

minimum_payment
Return the minimum payment for the next billing cycle.

Returns minimum payment for the next billing cycle

Return type decimal.Decimal

next_with_transactions(*transactions={}*)
Return a new CCStatement reflecting the next billing period, with a payment of *amount* applied to it.

Parameters **transactions** (*dict*) – dict of transactions, *datetime.date* to *Decimal*

Returns next period statement, with transactions applied

Return type *CCStatement*

pay(*amount*)
Return a new CCStatement reflecting the next billing period, with a payment of *amount* applied to it at the middle of the period.

Parameters **amount** (*decimal.Decimal*) – amount to pay during the next statement period

Returns next period statement, with payment applied

Return type *CCStatement*

principal

start_date

class biweeklybudget.interest.**FixedPaymentMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)

Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

TESTING ONLY - pay the same amount on every statement.

description = 'TESTING ONLY - Fixed Payment for All Statements'

find_payments(*statements*)
Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = False

class biweeklybudget.interest.**HighestBalanceFirstMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)

Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

Pay statements off from highest to lowest balance.

description = 'Highest to Lowest Balance'

find_payments(*statements*)

Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = True

class biweeklybudget.interest.**HighestInterestRateFirstMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)

Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

Pay statements off from highest to lowest interest rate.

description = 'Highest to Lowest Interest Rate'

find_payments(*statements*)

Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = True

biweeklybudget.interest.**INTEREST_CALCULATION_NAMES = {'AdbCompoundedDaily': {'doc': 'Ave**

Dict mapping interest calculation class names to their description and docstring.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**InterestHelper**(*db_sess*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)

Bases: `object`

_calc_payoff_method(*cls*)

Calculate payoffs using one method.

Parameters **cls** (biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod) – payoff method class

Returns Dict with integer *account_id* as the key, and values are dicts with keys "payoff_months" (int), "total_payments" (Decimal), "total_interest" (Decimal), "next_payment" (Decimal).

Return type dict

_get_credit_accounts()

Return a dict of *account_id* to *Account* for all Credit type accounts with OFX data present.

Returns dict of account_id to Account instance

Return type dict

_make_statements(*accounts*)

Make *CCStatement* instances for each account; return a dict of *account_id* to CCStatement instance.

Parameters **accounts** (*dict*) – dict of (int) account_id to Account instance

Returns dict of (int) account_id to CCStatement instance

Return type dict

accounts
Return a dict of *account_id* to *Account* for all Credit type accounts with OFX data present.

Returns dict of account_id to Account instance

Return type dict

calculate_payoffs()
Calculate payoffs for each account/statement.

Returns dict of payoff information. Keys are payoff method names. Values are dicts, with keys "description" (str description of the payoff method), "doc" (the docstring of the class), and "results". The "results" dict has integer *account_id* as the key, and values are dicts with keys "payoff_months" (int), "total_payments" (Decimal), "total_interest" (Decimal) and `next_payment` (Decimal).

Return type dict

min_payments
Return a dict of *account_id* to minimum payment for the latest statement, for each account.

Returns dict of *account_id* to minimum payment (Decimal)

Return type dict

class biweeklybudget.interest.**LowestBalanceFirstMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

Pay statements off from lowest to highest balance, a.k.a. the "snowball" method.

description = 'Lowest to Highest Balance (a.k.a. Snowball Method)'

find_payments(*statements*)
Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = True

class biweeklybudget.interest.**LowestInterestRateFirstMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

Pay statements off from lowest to highest interest rate.

description = 'Lowest to Highest Interest Rate'

find_payments(*statements*)
Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = True

biweeklybudget.interest.**MIN_PAYMENT_FORMULA_NAMES = {'MinPaymentAmEx': {'doc': 'Interest**
Dict mapping Minimum Payment Formula class names to their description and docstring.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**MinPaymentAmEx**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._MinPaymentFormula*

Interest on last statement plus 1% of balance, or $35 if balance is less than $35.

calculate(*balance*, *interest*)
Calculate the minimum payment for a statement with the given balance and interest amount.

Parameters

- **balance** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance amount for the statement
- **interest** (*decimal.Decimal*) – interest charged for the statement period

Returns minimum payment for the statement

Return type decimal.Decimal

description = 'AmEx - Greatest of Interest Plus 1% of Principal, or $35'
human-readable string description of the formula

class biweeklybudget.interest.**MinPaymentCiti**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._MinPaymentFormula*

Greater of: - $25; - The new balance, if it's less than $25; - 1 percent of the new balance, plus the current statement's interest charges or minimum interest charges, plus late fees; - 1.5% of the new balance, rounded to the nearest dollar amount.

In all cases, add past fees and finance charges due, plus any amount in excess of credit line.

calculate(*balance*, *interest*)
Calculate the minimum payment for a statement with the given balance and interest amount.

Parameters

- **balance** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance amount for the statement
- **interest** (*decimal.Decimal*) – interest charged for the statement period

Returns minimum payment for the statement

Return type decimal.Decimal

description = 'Citi - Greatest of 1.5% of Principal, or 1% of Principal plus interest
human-readable string description of the formula

class biweeklybudget.interest.**MinPaymentDiscover**
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._MinPaymentFormula*

Greater of: - $35; or - 2% of the New Balance shown on your billing statement; or - $20, plus any of the following charges as shown on your billing statement: fees for any debt protection product that you enrolled in on or after 2/1/2015; Interest Charges; and Late Fees.

calculate(*balance*, *interest*)
Calculate the minimum payment for a statement with the given balance and interest amount.

Parameters

- **balance** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance amount for the statement
- **interest** (*decimal.Decimal*) – interest charged for the statement period

Returns minimum payment for the statement

Return type decimal.Decimal

description = 'Discover - Greatest of 2% of Principal, or $20 plus Interest, or $35'
human-readable string description of the formula

class biweeklybudget.interest.**MinPaymentMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._PayoffMethod*

Pay only the minimum on each statement.

description = 'Minimum Payment Only'

find_payments(*statements*)
Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

show_in_ui = True

biweeklybudget.interest.**PAYOFF_METHOD_NAMES = {'FixedPaymentMethod': {'doc': 'TESTING ONL**
Dict mapping Payoff Method class names to their description and docstring.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**SimpleInterest**(*apr*)
Bases: *biweeklybudget.interest._InterestCalculation*

Simple interest, charged on balance at the end of the billing period.

calculate(*principal*, *first_d*, *last_d*, *transactions={}*)
Calculate compound interest for the specified principal.

Parameters

- **principal** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance at beginning of statement period
- **first_d** (*datetime.date*) – date of beginning of statement period
- **last_d** (*datetime.date*) – last date of statement period
- **transactions** (*dict*) – dict of datetime.date to float amount adjust the balance by on the specified dates.

Returns dict describing the result: end_balance (float), interest_paid (float)

Return type dict

description = 'Interest charged once on the balance at end of period.'
Human-readable string name of the interest calculation type.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**_BillingPeriod**(*end_date*, *start_date=None*)
Bases: `object`

description = None
human-readable string description of the billing period type

end_date

next_period
Return the next billing period after this one.

Returns next billing period

Return type *_BillingPeriod*

payment_date

prev_period
Return the previous billing period before this one.

Returns previous billing period

Return type *_BillingPeriod*

start_date

class biweeklybudget.interest.**_InterestCalculation**(*apr*)
Bases: object

apr

calculate(*principal*, *first_d*, *last_d*, *transactions={}*)
Calculate compound interest for the specified principal.

Parameters

- **principal** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance at beginning of statement period
- **first_d** (*datetime.date*) – date of beginning of statement period
- **last_d** (*datetime.date*) – last date of statement period
- **transactions** (*dict*) – dict of datetime.date to float amount adjust the balance by on the specified dates.

Returns dict describing the result: end_balance (float), interest_paid (float)

Return type dict

description = None
Human-readable string name of the interest calculation type.

class biweeklybudget.interest.**_MinPaymentFormula**
Bases: object

calculate(*balance*, *interest*)
Calculate the minimum payment for a statement with the given balance and interest amount.

Parameters

- **balance** (*decimal.Decimal*) – balance amount for the statement
- **interest** (*decimal.Decimal*) – interest charged for the statement period

Returns minimum payment for the statement

Return type decimal.Decimal

description = None
human-readable string description of the formula

class biweeklybudget.interest.**_PayoffMethod**(*max_total_payment=None*, *increases={}*, *onetimes={}*)
Bases: object

A payoff method for multiple cards; a method of figuring out how much to pay on each card, each month.

description = None
human-readable string name of the payoff method

find_payments(*statements*)
Given a list of statements, return a list of payment amounts to make on each of the statements.

Parameters **statements** (*list*) – statements to pay, list of *CCStatement*

Returns list of payment amounts to make, same order as `statements`

Return type list

max_total_for_period(*period*)
Given a *_BillingPeriod*, calculate the maximum total payment for that period, including both *self._max_total* and the increases and onetimes specified on the class constructor.

Parameters **period** (*_BillingPeriod*) – billing period to get maximum total payment for

Returns maximum total payment for the period

Return type decimal.Decimal

biweeklybudget.interest.**calculate_payoffs**(*payment_method*, *statements*)
Calculate the amount of time (in years) and total amount of money required to pay off the cards associated with the given list of statements. Return a list of (*float* number of years, *decimal.Decimal* amount paid, *decimal.Decimal* first payment amount) tuples for each item in *statements*.

Parameters

- **payment_method** (*_PayoffMethod*) – method used for calculating payment amount to make on each statement; subclass of _PayoffMethod
- **statements** (*list*) – list of *CCStatement* objects to pay off.

Returns list of (*float* number of billing periods, *decimal.Decimal* amount paid, *decimal.Decimal* first payment amount) tuples for each item in *statements*

Return type list

biweeklybudget.interest.**subclass_dict**(*klass*)

biweeklybudget.load_data module

biweeklybudget.load_data.**main**()

biweeklybudget.load_data.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter module

class biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**OfxGetter**(*client*, *savedir='./'*)
Bases: object

_get_ofx_scraper(*account_name*, *days=30*)
Get OFX via a ScreenScraper subclass.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name
- **days** (*int*) – number of days of data to download

Returns OFX string

Return type str

_ofx_to_db(*account_name*, *fname*, *ofxdata*)
Put OFX Data to the DB

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name to download
- **ofxdata** (*str*) – raw OFX data
- **fname** (*str*) – filename OFX was written to

_write_ofx_file(*account_name*, *ofxdata*)
Write OFX data to a file.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name
- **ofxdata** (*str*) – raw OFX data string

Returns name of the file that was written

Return type str

static accounts(*client*)
Return a dict of account information of ofxgetter-enabled accounts, str account name to dict of information about the account.

Parameters **client** (Instance of *OfxApiLocal* or *OfxApiRemote*) – API client

Returns dict of account information; see *get_accounts()* for details.

Return type dict

get_ofx(*account_name*, *write_to_file=True*, *days=30*)
Download OFX from the specified account. Return it as a string.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name to download
- **write_to_file** (*bool*) – if True, also write to a file named "<account_name>_<date stamp>.ofx"
- **days** (*int*) – number of days of data to download

Returns OFX string

Return type str

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**main**()

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.prime_rate module

class biweeklybudget.prime_rate.**PrimeRateCalculator**(*db_session*)
Bases: object

_get_prime_rate()
Get the US Prime Rate from MarketWatch; update the DB and return the value.

Returns current US Prime Rate

Return type decimal.Decimal

_rate_from_marketwatch()

calculate_apr(*margin*)
Calculate an APR based on the prime rate.

Parameters **margin** (*decimal.Decimal*) – margin added to Prime Rate to get APR

Returns effective APR

Return type decimal.Decimal

prime_rate
Return the current US Prime Rate

Returns current US Prime Rate

Return type decimal.Decimal

biweeklybudget.screenscraper module

class biweeklybudget.screenscraper.**ScreenScraper**(*savedir='./'*, *screenshot=False*)
Bases: object

Base class for screen-scraping bank/financial websites.

_post_screenshot()

_pre_screenshot()

do_screenshot()
take a debug screenshot

doc_readystate_is_complete(*foo*)
return true if document is ready/complete, false otherwise

error_screenshot(*fname=None*)

get_browser(*browser_name*, *useragent=None*)
get a webdriver browser instance

Parameters

- **browser_name** (*str*) – name of browser to get. Can be one of "firefox", "chrome", "chrome-headless", or "phantomjs"
- **useragent** (*str*) – Optionally override the browser's default user-agent string with this value. Supported for phantomjs or chrome.

jquery_finished(*foo*)
return true if jQuery.active == 0 else false

load_cookies(*cookie_file*)
Load cookies from a JSON cookie file on disk. This file is not the format used natively by PhantomJS, but rather the JSON-serialized representation of the dict returned by selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.get_cookies().

Cookies are loaded via selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.add_cookie()

Parameters **cookie_file** (*str*) – path to the cookie file on disk

save_cookies(*cookie_file*)
Save cookies to a JSON cookie file on disk. This file is not the format used natively by PhantomJS, but

rather the JSON-serialized representation of the dict returned by `selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.get_cookies()`.

Parameters **cookie_file** (*str*) – path to the cookie file on disk

wait_for_ajax_load(*timeout=20*)
Function to wait for an ajax event to finish and trigger page load, like the Janrain login form.

Pieced together from http://stackoverflow.com/a/15791319

timeout is in seconds

xhr_get_url(*url*)
use JS to download a given URL, return its contents

xhr_post_urlencoded(*url*, *data*, *headers={}*)
use JS to download a given URL, return its contents

biweeklybudget.settings module

biweeklybudget.settings.**BIWEEKLYBUDGET_TEST_TIMESTAMP = None**
int - FOR ACCEPTANCE TESTS ONLY - This is used to "fudge" the current time to the specified integer timestamp. Used for acceptance tests only. Do NOT set this outside of acceptance testing.

biweeklybudget.settings.**CURRENCY_CODE = 'USD'**
An ISO 4217 Currency Code specifying the currency to use for all monetary amounts, i.e. "USD", "EUR", etc. This setting only effects how monetary values are displayed in the UI, logs, etc. Currently defaults to "USD". For further information, see *Currency Formatting and Localization*.

biweeklybudget.settings.**DB_CONNSTRING = 'sqlite:///:memory:'**
string - SQLAlchemy database connection string. See the SQLAlchemy Database URLS docs for further information.

biweeklybudget.settings.**DEFAULT_ACCOUNT_ID = 1**
int - Account ID to show first in dropdown lists. This must be the database ID of a valid account.

biweeklybudget.settings.**DISTANCE_UNIT = 'Miles'**
The full written name of your unit of distance for fuel economy calculations and the Fuel Log. As an example, `Miles` or `Kilometers`.

biweeklybudget.settings.**DISTANCE_UNIT_ABBREVIATION = 'Mi.'**
Abbreviation of *biweeklybudget.settings.DISTANCE_UNIT*, such as `Mi.` or `KM`.

biweeklybudget.settings.**FUEL_BUDGET_ID = 1**
int - Budget ID to select as default when inputting Fuel Log entries. This must be the database ID of a valid budget.

biweeklybudget.settings.**FUEL_ECO_ABBREVIATION = 'MPG'**
Abbreviation for your distance-per-volume fuel economy measurement, such as `MPG` or `KM/L`.

biweeklybudget.settings.**FUEL_VOLUME_ABBREVIATION = 'Gal.'**
Abbreviation of *biweeklybudget.settings.FUEL_VOLUME_UNIT*, such as `Gal.` or `L`.

biweeklybudget.settings.**FUEL_VOLUME_UNIT = 'Gallons'**
The full written name of your unit of measure for volume of fuel, to be used for the Fuel Log feature. As an example, `Gallons` or `Litres`.

biweeklybudget.settings.**LOCALE_NAME = 'en_US'**
A RFC 5646 / BCP 47 Language Tag with a Region suffix to use for number (currency) formatting, i.e. "en_US", "en_GB", "de_DE", etc. If this is not specified (None), it will be looked up from environment variables in the following order: LC_ALL, LC_MONETARY, LANG. If none of those variables are set to a valid locale name

(not including the "C" locale, which does not specify currency formatting) and this variable is not set, the application will default to "en_US". This setting only effects how monetary values are displayed in the UI, logs, etc. For further information, see *Currency Formatting and Localization*.

biweeklybudget.settings.**PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 3, 17)**
datetime.date - The starting date of one pay period (generally the first pay period represented in data in this app). The dates of all pay periods will be determined based on an interval from this date. This must be specified in Y-m-d format (i.e. parsable by `datetime.datetime.strptime()` with `%Y-%m-%d` format).

biweeklybudget.settings.**RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)**
datetime.date - When listing unreconciled transactions that need to be reconciled, any transaction before this date will be ignored. This must be specified in Y-m-d format (i.e. parsable by `datetime.datetime.strptime()` with `%Y-%m-%d` format).

biweeklybudget.settings.**STALE_DATA_TIMEDELTA = datetime.timedelta(2)**
datetime.timedelta - Time interval beyond which OFX data for accounts will be considered old/stale. This must be specified as a number (integer) that will be converted to a number of days.

biweeklybudget.settings.**STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH = '/home/docs/ofx'**
string - *(optional)* Filesystem path to download OFX statements to, and for backfill_ofx to read them from.

biweeklybudget.settings.**TOKEN_PATH = 'vault_token.txt'**
string - *(optional)* Filesystem path to read Vault token from, for OFX credentials.

biweeklybudget.settings.**VAULT_ADDR = 'http://127.0.0.1:8200'**
string - *(optional)* Address to connect to Vault at, for OFX credentials.

biweeklybudget.settings_example module

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**DB_CONNSTRING = 'sqlite:///:memory:'**
SQLAlchemy database connection string. Note that the value given in generated documentation is the value used in TravisCI, not the real default.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**DEFAULT_ACCOUNT_ID = 1**
Account ID to show first in dropdown lists

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**FUEL_BUDGET_ID = 1**
int - Budget ID to select as default when inputting Fuel Log entries. This must be the database ID of a valid budget.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 3, 17)**
The starting date of one pay period. The dates of all pay periods will be determined based on an interval from this date.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)**
When listing unreconciled transactions that need to be reconciled, any *OFXTransaction* before this date will be ignored.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**STALE_DATA_TIMEDELTA = datetime.timedelta(2)**
datetime.timedelta beyond which OFX data will be considered old

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH = '/home/docs/ofx'**
Path to download OFX statements to, and for backfill_ofx to read them from

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**TOKEN_PATH = 'vault_token.txt'**
Path to read Vault token from, for OFX credentials

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**VAULT_ADDR = 'http://127.0.0.1:8200'**
Address to connect to Vault at, for OFX credentials

biweeklybudget.utils module

biweeklybudget.utils.**date_suffix**(*n*)
Given an integer day of month (1 <= n <= 31), return that number with the appropriate suffix (st|nd|rd|th).

From: http://stackoverflow.com/a/5891598/211734

Parameters **n** (*int*) – Integer day of month

Returns n with the appropriate suffix

Return type str

biweeklybudget.utils.**decode_json_datetime**(*d*)
Return a datetime.datetime for a datetime that was serialized with *MagicJSONEncoder*.

Parameters **d** (*dict*) – dict from deserialized JSON

Returns datetime represented by dict

Return type datetime.datetime

biweeklybudget.utils.**dtnow**()
Return the current datetime as a timezone-aware DateTime object in UTC.

Returns current datetime

Return type datetime.datetime

biweeklybudget.utils.**fix_werkzeug_logger**()
Remove the werkzeug logger StreamHandler (call from `app.py`).

With Werkzeug at least as of 0.12.1, werkzeug._internal._log sets up its own StreamHandler if logging isn't already configured. Because we're using the `flask` command line wrapper, that will ALWAYS be imported (and executed) before we can set up our own logger. As a result, to fix the duplicate log messages, we have to go back and remove that StreamHandler.

biweeklybudget.utils.**fmt_currency**(*amt*)
Using *LOCALE_NAME* and *CURRENCY_CODE*, return `amt` formatted as currency.

Parameters **amt** – The amount to format; any numeric type.

Returns `amt` formatted for the appropriate locale and currency

Return type str

biweeklybudget.utils.**in_directory**(*path*)

biweeklybudget.vault module

exception biweeklybudget.vault.**SecretMissingException**(*path*)
Bases: `Exception`

class biweeklybudget.vault.**Vault**(*addr=None*, *token_path=None*)
Bases: `object`

Provides simpler access to Vault

read(*secret_path*)
Read and return a secret from Vault. Return only the data portion.

Parameters **secret_path** (*str*) – path to read in Vault

Returns secret data

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.version module

biweeklybudget.wishlist2project module

class biweeklybudget.wishlist2project.**WishlistToProject**
Bases: object

_do_project(*list_url*, *project*)
Update a project with information from its wishlist.

Parameters

- **list_url** (*str*) – Amazon wishlist URL
- **project** (Project) – the project to update

Returns whether or not the update was successful

Return type bool

_get_wishlist_projects()
Find all projects with descriptions that begin with a wishlist URL.

Returns list of (url, Project object) tuples

Return type list

_project_items(*proj*)
Return all of the BoMItems for the specified project, as a dict of URL to BoMItem.

Parameters **proj** (Project) – the project to get items for

Returns item URLs to BoMItems

Return type dict

static _url_is_wishlist(*url*)
Determine if the given string or URL matches a wishlist.

Parameters **url** (*str*) – URL or string to test

Returns whether url is a wishlist URL

Return type bool

_wishlist_items(*list_url*)
Get the items on the specified wishlist.

Parameters **list_url** (*str*) – wishlist URL

Returns dict of item URL to item details dict

Return type dict

run()
Run the synchronization.

Returns 2-tuple; count of successful syncs, total count of projects with associated wishlists

Return type tuple

biweeklybudget.wishlist2project.**main**()

biweeklybudget.wishlist2project.**parse_args**()

5.10 UI JavaScript Docs

5.10.1 Files

jsdoc.accounts_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/accounts_modal.js`

accountModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the modal popup, populated with information for one account. Uses *accountModalDivFillAndShow()* as ajax callback.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the account to show modal for, or null to show a modal to add a new account.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to `handleForm()`

accountModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a account. Callback for ajax call in *accountModal()*.

accountModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

accountModalDivHandleType()
Handle change of the "Type" radio buttons on the modal

jsdoc.bom_items

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/bom_items.js`

reloadProject()
Reload the top-level project information on the page.

jsdoc.bom_items_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/bom_items_modal.js`

bomItemModal(*id*)
Show the BoM Item modal popup, optionally populated with information for one BoM Item. This function calls *bomItemModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *bomItemModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the BoM Item to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new Transaction.

bomItemModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a BoM Item.

bomItemModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

jsdoc.budget_transfer_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/budget_transfer_modal.js`

budgetTransferDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

budgetTransferModal(*txfr_date*)
Show the modal popup for transferring between budgets. Uses *budgetTransferDivForm()* to generate the form.

Arguments

- **txfr_date** (*string*) – The date, as a "yyyy-mm-dd" string, to default the form to. If null or undefined, will default to `BIWEEKLYBUDGET_DEFAULT_DATE`.

jsdoc.budgets_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/budgets_modal.js`

budgetModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the modal popup, populated with information for one Budget. Uses *budgetModalDivFillAndShow()* as ajax callback.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Budget to show modal for, or null to show a modal to add a new Budget.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to `handleForm()`

budgetModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget. Callback for ajax call in *budgetModal()*.

budgetModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

budgetModalDivHandleType()
Handle change of the "Type" radio buttons on the modal

jsdoc.creditPayoffErrorModal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/creditPayoffErrorModal.js`

creditPayoffErrorModal(*acct_id*)
Trigger Ajax to get account OFX statement information. Ajax callback to create the form and display the modal is *creditPayoffErrorModalForm()*.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*number*) – the ID of the Account to show data for.

creditPayoffErrorModalForm(*data*)
Generate the HTML for the form on the Credit Payoff Error Modal and show the modal. This is an Ajax callback triggered by a request to `/ajax/account_ofx_ajax/<int:account_id>` in *creditPayoffErrorModal()*. The response data is generated by *AccountOfxAjax*.

jsdoc.credit_payoffs

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/credit_payoffs.js`

addIncrease(*settings*)
Link handler to add another "starting on, increase payments by" form to the credit payoff page.

addOnetime(*settings*)
Link handler to add another one time payment form to the credit payoff page.

loadSettings()
Load settings from embedded JSON. Called on page load.

nextIndex(*prefix*)
Return the next index for the form with an ID beginning with a given string.

Arguments

- **prefix** (*string*) – The prefix of the form IDs.

Returns **int** – next form index

recalcPayoffs()
Buttom handler to serialize and submit the forms, to save user input and recalculate the payoff amounts.

removeIncrease(*idx*)
Remove the specified Increase form.

removeOnetime(*idx*)
Remove the specified Onetime form.

serializeForms()
Serialize the form data into an object and return it.

Returns **Object** – serialized forms.

setChanged()
Event handler to activate the "Save & Recalculate" button when user input fields have changed.

jsdoc.custom

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/custom.js`

fmt_currency(*value*)
Format a float as currency. If `value` is null, return ` `. Otherwise, construct a new instance of `Intl.NumberFormat` and use it to format the currency to a string. The formatter is called with the `LOCALE_NAME` and `CURRENCY_CODE` variables, which are templated into the header of `base.html` using the values specified in the Python settings module.

Arguments

- **value** (*number*) – the number to format

Returns **string** – The number formatted as currency

fmt_null(*o*)
Format a null object as " "

Arguments

- **o** (*Object|null*) – input value

Returns **Object|string** – o if not null, ` ` if null

isoformat(*d*)
Format a javascript Date as ISO8601 YYYY-MM-DD

Arguments

- **d** (*Date*) – the date to format

Returns **string** – YYYY-MM-DD

jsdoc.formBuilder

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/formBuilder.js`

FormBuilder(*id*)
Create a new FormBuilder to generate an HTML form

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The form HTML element ID.

FormBuilder.**addCheckbox**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *checked*, *options*)
Add a checkbox to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **checked** (*Boolean*) – Whether to default to checked or not
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addCurrency**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)
Add a text `input` for currency to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.htmlClass** (*String*) – The HTML class to apply to the element; defaults to `form-control`.
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost form-group div. This is where we'd usually add a default style/display. Defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addDatePicker**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)
Add a date picker input to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addHTML**(*content*)

Add a string of HTML to the form.

Arguments

- **content** (*String*) – HTML

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addHidden**(*id*, *name*, *value*)

Add a hidden `input` to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **value** (*String*) – The value of the form element

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addLabelToValueSelect**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *selectOptions*, *defaultValue*, *addNone*, *options*)

Add a select element to the form, taking an Object of options where keys are the labels and values are the values. This is a convenience wrapper around *budgetTransferDivForm()*.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **selectOptions** (*Object*) – the options for the select, label to value
- **defaultValue** (*String*) – A value to select as the default
- **addNone** (*Boolean*) – If true, prepend an option with a value of "None" and an empty label.
- **options** (*Object*) – Options for rendering the control. Passed through unmodified to *FormBuilder.addSelect()*; see that for details.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addP**(*content*)

Add a paragraph (`p` tag) to the form.

Arguments

- **content** (*String*) – The content of the `p` tag.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addRadioInline**(*name*, *label*, *options*)
Add an inline radio button set to the form.

Options is an Array of Objects, each object having keys `id`, `value` and `label`. Optional keys are `checked` (Boolean) and `onchange`, which will have its value placed literally in the HTML.

Arguments

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Array*) – the options for the select; array of objects each having the following attributes:
- **options.id** (*String*) – the ID for the option
- **options.value** (*String*) – the value for the option
- **options.label** (*String*) – the label for the option
- **options.checked** (*Boolean*) – whether the option should be checked by default *(optional; defaults to false)*
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addSelect**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *selectOptions*, *options*)
Add a select element to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **selectOptions** (*Array*) – the options for the select, array of objects (order is preserved) each having the following attributes:
- **selectOptions.label** (*String*) – the label for the option
- **selectOptions.value** (*String*) – the value for the option
- **selectOptions.selected** (*Boolean*) – whether the option should be the default selected value *(optional; defaults to False)*
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.htmlClass** (*String*) – The HTML class to apply to the element; defaults to `form-control`.
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost form-group div. This is where we'd usually add a default style/display. Defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addText**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)
Add a text `input` to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

`FormBuilder.`**addTextArea**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)

Add a Text Area to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

`FormBuilder.`**render**()

Return complete rendered HTML for the form.

Returns **String** – form HTML

jsdoc.forms

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/forms.js`

handleForm(*container_id*, *form_id*, *post_url*, *dataTableObj*, *serialize_func*)

Generic function to handle form submission with server-side validation.

See the Python server-side code for further information.

Arguments

- **container_id** (*string*) – The ID of the container element (div) that is the visual parent of the form. On successful submission, this element will be emptied and replaced with a success message.
- **form_id** (*string*) – The ID of the form itself.
- **post_url** (*string*) – Relative URL to post form data to.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – passed on to `handleFormSubmitted()`

- **serialize_func** (*Object*) – If set (i.e. not `undefined`), this is a function used serialize the form in place of *serializeForm()*. This function will be passed the ID of the form (`form_id`) and should return an Object suitable for passing to `JSON.stringify()`.

handleFormError (*jqXHR*, *textStatus*, *errorThrown*, *container_id*, *form_id*)
Handle an error in the HTTP request to submit the form.

handleFormSubmitted (*data*, *container_id*, *form_id*, *dataTableObj*)
Handle the response from the API URL that the form data is POSTed to.

This should either display a success message, or one or more error messages.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – response data
- **container_id** (*string*) – the ID of the modal container on the page
- **form_id** (*string*) – the ID of the form on the page
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – A reference to the DataTable on the page, that needs to be refreshed. If null, reload the whole page. If a function, call that function. If false, do nothing.

handleInlineForm (*container_id*, *form_id*, *post_url*, *dataTableObj*)
Generic function to handle form submission with server-side validation of an inline (non-modal) form.

See the Python server-side code for further information.

Arguments

- **container_id** (*string*) – The ID of the container element (div) that is the visual parent of the form. On successful submission, this element will be emptied and replaced with a success message.
- **form_id** (*string*) – The ID of the form itself.
- **post_url** (*string*) – Relative URL to post form data to.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – passed on to `handleFormSubmitted()`

handleInlineFormError (*jqXHR*, *textStatus*, *errorThrown*, *container_id*, *form_id*)
Handle an error in the HTTP request to submit the inline (non-modal) form.

handleInlineFormSubmitted (*data*, *container_id*, *form_id*, *dataTableObj*)
Handle the response from the API URL that the form data is POSTed to, for an inline (non-modal) form.

This should either display a success message, or one or more error messages.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – response data
- **container_id** (*string*) – the ID of the modal container on the page
- **form_id** (*string*) – the ID of the form on the page
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – A reference to the DataTable on the page, that needs to be refreshed. If null, reload the whole page. If a function, call that function. If false, do nothing.

isFunction (*functionToCheck*)
Return True if `functionToCheck` is a function, False otherwise.

From: http://stackoverflow.com/a/7356528/211734

Arguments

- **functionToCheck** (*Object*) – The object to test.

serializeForm(*form_id*)
Given the ID of a form, return an Object (hash/dict) of all data from it, to POST to the server.

Arguments

- **form_id** (*string*) – The ID of the form itself.

jsdoc.fuel

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/fuel.js

fuelLogModal(*dataTableObj*)
Show the modal to add a fuel log entry. This function calls *fuelModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

fuelModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

vehicleModal(*id*)
Show the Vehicle modal popup, optionally populated with information for one Vehicle. This function calls *vehicleModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *vehicleModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Vehicle to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new Vehicle.

vehicleModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a Vehicle.

vehicleModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

jsdoc.ofx

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/ofx.js

ofxTransModal(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Show the modal popup, populated with information for one OFX Transaction.

jsdoc.payperiod_modal

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/payperiod_modal.js

schedToTransModal(*id*, *payperiod_start_date*)
Show the Scheduled Transaction to Transaction modal popup. This function calls *schedToTransModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedToTransModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for.
- **payperiod_start_date** (*string*) – The Y-m-d starting date of the pay period.

schedToTransModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

schedToTransModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

skipSchedTransModal(*id*, *payperiod_start_date*)
Show the Skip Scheduled Transaction modal popup. This function calls *skipSchedTransModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *skipSchedTransModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for.
- **payperiod_start_date** (*string*) – The Y-m-d starting date of the pay period.

skipSchedTransModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

skipSchedTransModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

jsdoc.projects

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/projects.js`

activateProject(*proj_id*)
Handler for links to activate a project.

deactivateProject(*proj_id*)
Handler for links to deactivate a project.

handleProjectAdded()
Handler for when a project is added via the form.

jsdoc.reconcile

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/reconcile.js`

clean_fitid(*fitid*)
Given an OFXTransaction fitid, return a "clean" (alphanumeric) version of it, suitable for use as an HTML element id.

Arguments

- **fitid** (*String*) – original, unmodified OFXTransaction fitid.

ignoreOfxTrans(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Show the modal for reconciling an OFXTransaction without a matching Transaction. Calls *ignoreOfxTransDivForm()* to generate the modal form div content. Uses an inline function to handle the save action, which calls *reconcileOfxNoTrans()* to perform the reconcile action.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*number*) – the Account ID of the OFXTransaction
- **fitid** (*string*) – the FitID of the OFXTransaction

ignoreOfxTransDivForm(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Generate the modal form div content for the modal to reconcile a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Called by *transNoOfx()*.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*number*) – the Account ID of the OFXTransaction
- **fitid** (*string*) – the FitID of the OFXTransaction

makeTransFromOfx(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Link function to create a Transaction from a specified OFXTransaction, and then reconcile them.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the OFXTransaction account ID
- **fitid** (*String*) – the OFXTransaction fitid

makeTransSaveCallback(*data*, *acct_id*, *fitid*)
Callback for the "Save" button on the Transaction modal created by *makeTransFromOfx()*. Displays the new Transaction at the bottom of the Transactions list, then reconciles it with the original OFXTransaction

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – response data from POST to /forms/transaction
- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the OFXTransaction account ID
- **fitid** (*String*) – the OFXTransaction fitid

reconcileDoUnreconcile(*trans_id*, *acct_id*, *fitid*)
Unreconcile a reconciled OFXTransaction/Transaction. This removes `trans_id` from the `reconciled` variable, empties the Transaction div's reconciled div, and shows the OFX div.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the transaction id
- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the account id
- **fitid** (*String*) – the FITID

reconcileDoUnreconcileNoOfx(*trans_id*)
Unreconcile a reconciled NoOFX Transaction. This removes `trans_id` from the `reconciled` variable and empties the Transaction div's reconciled div.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the transaction id

reconcileDoUnreconcileNoTrans(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Unreconcile a reconciled NoTrans OFXTransaction. This removes `acct_id + "%" + fitid` from the `ofxIgnored` variable and regenerates the OFXTransaction's div.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*number*) – the Account ID of the OFXTransaction
- **fitid** (*string*) – the FitID of the OFXTransaction

reconcileGetOFX()
Show unreconciled OFX transactions in the proper div. Empty the div, then load transactions via ajax. Uses *reconcileShowOFX()* as the ajax callback.

reconcileGetTransactions()
Show unreconciled transactions in the proper div. Empty the div, then load transactions via ajax. Uses *reconcileShowTransactions()* as the ajax callback.

reconcileHandleSubmit()
Handle click of the Submit button on the reconcile view. This POSTs to `/ajax/reconcile` via ajax. Feedback is provided by appending a div with id `reconcile-msg` to `div#notifications-row/div.col-lg-12`.

reconcileOfxDiv(*trans*)
Generate a div for an individual OFXTransaction, to display on the reconcile view.

Arguments

- **ofxtrans** (*Object*) – ajax JSON object representing one OFXTransaction

reconcileOfxNoTrans(*acct_id*, *fitid*, *note*)
Reconcile an OFXTransaction without a matching Transaction. Called from the Save button handler in *ignoreOfxTrans()*.

reconcileShowOFX(*data*)
Ajax callback handler for *reconcileGetOFX()*. Display the returned data in the proper div.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – ajax response (JSON array of OFXTransaction Objects)

reconcileShowTransactions(*data*)
Ajax callback handler for *reconcileGetTransactions()*. Display the returned data in the proper div.

Sets each Transaction div as `droppable`, using *reconcileTransHandleDropEvent()* as the drop event handler and *reconcileTransDroppableAccept()* to test if a draggable is droppable on the element.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – ajax response (JSON array of Transaction Objects)

reconcileTransDiv(*trans*)
Generate a div for an individual Transaction, to display on the reconcile view. Called from *reconcileShowTransactions()*, *makeTransSaveCallback()* and *updateReconcileTrans()*.

Arguments

- **trans** (*Object*) – ajax JSON object representing one Transaction

reconcileTransDroppableAccept(*drag*)
Accept function for droppables, to determine if a given draggable can be dropped on it.

Arguments

- **drag** (*Object*) – the draggable element being dropped.

reconcileTransHandleDropEvent(*event*, *ui*)
Handler for Drop events on reconcile Transaction divs. Setup as handler via *reconcileShowTransactions()*. This just gets the draggable and the target from the `event` and `ui`, and then passes them on to *reconcileTransactions()*.

Arguments

- **event** (*Object*) – the drop event
- **ui** (*Object*) – the UI element, containing the draggable

reconcileTransNoOfx(*trans_id*, *note*)
Reconcile a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Called from the Save button handler in *transNoOfx()*.

reconcileTransactions(*ofx_div*, *target*)
Reconcile a transaction; move the divs and other elements as necessary, and updated the `reconciled` variable.

Arguments

- **ofx_div** (*Object*) – the OFXTransaction div element (draggable)
- **target** (*Object*) – the Transaction div (drop target)

transModalOfxFillAndShow(*data*)
Callback for the GET /ajax/ofx/<acct_id>/<fitid> from *makeTransFromOfx()*. Receives the OFXTransaction data and populates it into the Transaction modal form.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – OFXTransaction response data

transNoOfx(*trans_id*)
Show the modal for reconciling a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Calls *transNoOfxDivForm()* to generate the modal form div content. Uses an inline function to handle the save action, which calls *reconcileTransNoOfx()* to perform the reconcile action.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction

transNoOfxDivForm(*trans_id*)
Generate the modal form div content for the modal to reconcile a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Called by *transNoOfx()*.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction

updateReconcileTrans(*trans_id*)
Trigger update of a single Transaction on the reconcile page.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the Transaction ID to update.

jsdoc.reconcile_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/reconcile_modal.js`

txnReconcileModal(*id*)
Show the TxnReconcile modal popup. This function calls *txnReconcileModalDiv()* to generate the HTML.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the TxnReconcile to show a modal for.

txnReconcileModalDiv(*msg*)
Ajax callback to generate the modal HTML with reconcile information.

jsdoc.scheduled_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/scheduled_modal.js`

schedModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the ScheduledTransaction modal popup, optionally populated with information for one ScheduledTransaction. This function calls *schedModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new ScheduledTransaction.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

schedModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

schedModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

schedModalDivHandleType()
Handle change of the "Type" radio buttons on the modal

jsdoc.transactions_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/transactions_modal.js`

budgetSplitBlur()
Triggered when a form element for budget splits loses focus. Calls *validateTransModalSplits()* and updates the warning div with the result.

transModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the Transaction modal popup, optionally populated with information for one Transaction. This function calls *transModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *transModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action (using *transModalFormSerialize()* as a custom serialization function).

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new Transaction.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

transModalAddSplitBudget()
Handler for the "Add Budget" link on trans modal when using budget split.

transModalBudgetSplitRowHtml(*row_num*)
Generate HTML for a budget div inside the split budgets div.

Arguments

- **row_num** (*Integer*) – the budget split row number

transModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a Transaction.

transModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

transModalFormSerialize(*form_id*)
Custom serialization function passed to *handleForm()* for Transaction modal forms generated by *transModal()*. This handles serialization of Transaction forms that may have a budget split, generating data with a `budgets` Object (hash/mapping/dict) with budget ID keys and amount values, suitable for passing directly to *set_budget_amounts()*.

Arguments

- **form_id** (*String*) – the ID of the form on the page.

transModalHandleSplit()
Handler for change of the "Budget Split?" (`#trans_frm_is_split`) checkbox.

transModalSplitBudgetChanged(*row_num*)
Called when a budget split dropdown is changed. If its amount box is empty, set it to the transaction amount minus the sum of all other budget splits.

Arguments

- **row_num** (*Integer*) – the budget split row number

validateTransModalSplits()
Function to validate Transaction modal split budgets. Returns null if valid or otherwise a String error message.

CHAPTER 6

Indices and tables

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Python Module Index

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